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1988 Annual Report

Texas Department of Human Services

To the Governor

The Honorable William P. Clements
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Clements:

The 1988 Annual Report of the Texas Department of Human Services is an accounting of expenditures and a review of services provided during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1988.

The report describes major developments of the 1988 fiscal year, with charts, graphs and tables reflecting costs, services and people served.

As required by Sections 21.011 and 50.007 and Subsection (a) Sections 34.008 and 42.023 as amended of the Human Resources Code, the report covers operation and administration of the department and includes the Commissioner of Human Services' recommendations for changes, as well as a review of the department's work in certifying social workers and licensing child-care facilities during the 1988 fiscal year.

We are pleased to submit this summary of the department's 49th year of service and assistance to the people of Texas.

Respectfully submitted,

Texas Board of Human Services

J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman

Vicki Garza, Member

Rob Mosbacher, Member

Marlin W. Johnston, Commissioner

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Chairman's Message

Chairman's Message

We are confronted daily by media reports of homelessness, battered children, abused old and disabled people, disease, malnutrition, teen-agers having babies and human despair. Repeatedly, experts tell us that at the root of these problems is poverty.

Whether we choose to recognize it or not, poverty in Texas affects the lives of every one of us every day. Poverty is undeniably correlated to higher birth, crime and incarceration rates, as well as lower educational, achievement and earning levels. It impacts tax bases, quality of services, literacy, health care costs, political decisions and personal levels of fear. It invades, and pervades, all facets of our lives.

And poverty is growing. According to an October 1987 report issued by the Harvard Physician's Task Force, income disparity in the United States today is at the highest point since the government began keeping records 40 years ago—the poorest 40 percent of the population earns only 15.4 percent of the national income. The poverty gap—that is, the total amount of dollars by which the incomes of the poor fall below the poverty line—increased in 1986 by $49.2 billion, more than 50 percent over 1977. Since the last increase in the minimum hourly wage of $3.35 in 1981, consumer prices have risen 32 percent. Nearly half of all new jobs created from 1979 to 1985 pay poverty-level wages. As a result, although the unemployment rate declined in recent years, the national poverty rate increased from 11.6 percent in 1977 to 13.6 percent in 1986. In Texas, the poverty rate stands at 18.3 percent.

Poverty not only affects all of us today, its ramifications reach far into our futures. Pregnant teen-agers and women who have no prenatal care are more likely to have premature, low-birth-weight babies. Babies weighing less than 5.5 pounds are far more likely than other infants to suffer from mental retardation, cerebral palsy, autism, epilepsy, chronic lung disease and growth and development problems. The costs of treating one sick baby can exceed $50,000. Treating 20 sick babies can cost more than $1 million. And that's just at the beginning of their lives. Problems at birth often linger throughout a lifetime. If a child is not nurtured and supported at the beginning of life, society could end up supporting that child for the rest of his life.

The Institute of Medicine, an arm of the National Academy of Sciences established to identify, study and report on the nation's major problems in health sciences and health care, reports that for every dollar spent on prenatal care, more than $3 could be saved on the cost of care for low-birth-weight babies. And that $3 doesn't include potential long-term costs. Each $1 spent on Title 19 family planning services saves $5.29 in first-year welfare costs alone; each $1 spent on Title 20 family planning services saves $5.61.

A report released last year by the Committee for Economic Development warned that corporate America could face a crippling shortage of more than 23 million workers by 1990. Why? Because the expanding "educational underclass" will be unable to meet the challenge of a technology-based job market. Citing the

fact that patterns of behavior leading to school failure and dropping out begin to appear during infancy and the toddler years, the committee—an independent research organization of more than 200 business executives and educators—recommended that quality child-care services and pre-school programs be made available to all poor working parents and disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-olds. The cost: A $1 investment in quality pre-school education returns $4.75 in lowered costs of special education, public assistance and crime, the report concludes.

A report from the U.S. House Select Committee on Aging says that, in Texas, after as few as 13 weeks of nursing home or in-home care, 73 percent of single elderly individuals and 41 percent of elderly couples are reduced to the federal poverty level. Released in October 1987, the report said as many as 265 million people are at risk of being forced into poverty by eventual long-term medical care costs. The price tag for that could be astronomical.

The message is clear: Neglecting the needs of the disadvantaged leads to serious social and economic consequences. Besides the ethical and moral considerations, meeting the needs of the disadvantaged serves the common good of all people. It's just common sense.

A healthy baby is this state's greatest natural resource. A child who eats three nutritious meals a day learns better. A young mother, given job training, help with transportation, day care, family planning services and medical care for her kids, gets off the welfare rolls and becomes a self-supporting, tax-paying citizen. Elderly or disabled people who get help to stay in their own homes rather than being institutionalized maintain their senses of dignity, independence and self-worth.

Of the 3.2 million people who live in poverty in Texas, the Department of Human Services is able to help only about two-thirds. That discrepancy is due in large measure to stringent eligibility requirements and low funding levels for programs to meet the needs.

Texas ranks 48th among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in the amount paid out per recipient by Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Texas ranks 45th in the country in per capita Medicaid spending, providing doctor, hospital, laboratory and X-ray benefits to only 1.2 million of the 3.2 million Texans living in poverty. According to a study by the National Governors' Association, Texas ranks 49th in income eligibility for nursing home care. Texas consistently ranks last among states in drawing down federal funds. A study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a public affairs organization in Washington, D.C., that analyzes and reports on budget issues affecting social programs, said that Texas and Indiana were the only two states that did not meet any of their 10 survey standards of assistance to the poor—yet Texas was 32nd in national per capita income among the states.

Already struggling to survive on meager assistance programs, poor Texans suffered a setback this fiscal year when the U.S.

Department of Agriculture discontinued distribution of powdered milk, rice, honey and cheese and curtailed distribution of flour, butter and cornmeal through the commodities program. Although the federal Temporary Emergency Food Assistance program is a surplus-reducing program, not a feeding program, many low-income Texans depended on the extra food to supplement their low food stamp allotments.

Texas children became the victims of increasingly severe, multiple and deadly abuse this year. The department's Child Protective Services (CPS) program came under scrutiny and criticism for its handling of several complex child abuse cases.

In December, the Board of Human Services authorized an internal study of CPS to develop recommendations for improving the intake system, the point at which reports of abuse and neglect are taken. The study identified the lack of clear policy on how to conduct intake; a lack of specialized staff with special qualifications to handle intake; a lack of staff to work evenings, weekends and holidays; and employee burnout as major problems. Recommendations included the development of consistent guidelines, in-depth training programs, a rotation schedule for employees, better pay, and more stringent qualification requirements.

The recommendations will be combined with the findings of a more expansive external study conducted by the American Association for Protecting Children, a division of the American Humane Association. The study identified strengths and weaknesses of Texas' CPS program and made recommendations for improving various aspects of the program. Results of the study, completed at the end of the fiscal year, correlated some problems with inadequate funding and understaffing of the overburdened protective services program. The program, for example, experienced a steady reduction of staff between 1976 and 1981. Gradual increases in funding since then increased the statewide staff in 1988 to 3,105, slightly above the 1976 level of 2,758. During the same period, the number of reports investigated more than doubled, from 32,417 cases to 65,966. Although the department requested funding for 300 additional positions in 1988, funds were allocated for only 60.

During the fiscal year, proposed expansions of several programs aimed at preventing the consequences of poverty or helping clients get off the welfare rolls were delayed by the board in response to concerns voiced by Texas lawmakers. The proposed expansions would have allowed elderly and disabled nursing home residents to qualify for Medicaid at the federally approved income limit of $1,062 per month instead of the current $707.15 per month income ceiling. The expansion also would have provided Medicaid coverage for eight additional months to welfare mothers who find work. Other proposed expansions were in family planning services, day care for children in foster homes, day care for working welfare mothers and transportation for welfare recipients who are looking for jobs.

Despite cutbacks in commodities, concerns about the CPS program, and delays in proposed program expansions, the department was able to make a few inroads into the state's unmet needs this fiscal year. New rules resulting from federal legislation expanded food stamp services to the homeless and low-income families whose resources and monthly incomes do not cover rent or mortgage and utility expenses. Another change in food stamp policy extended the application period from 10 to 30 days to give poor people more time to compile identification papers, birth certificates, proof of residency, bank statements, medical bills and other documents to prove their need.

The board authorized the use of Retrovir (AZT) for Medicaid patients suffering from Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). Although the drug costs $7,000 to $8,000 per year per patient, about 60 percent of the costs come from the federal government.

The department signed an agreement with the Mexican agency Desarrollo Integral de la Familia to ensure greater cooperation in providing children's protective services. The agreement calls for international cooperation in locating absent parents, ensuring safe homes for children in their native countries, facilitating adoptions, locating birth certificates and other documents, and training staff to deliver child protective services. An internationally publicized example of the two countries' cooperation was the case of the deaf-mute boy, dubbed "Sabat" by officials, who was reunited with his mother from Mexico after extensive investigations.

The department conducted a study to assess whether colonias residents in the lower Rio Grande Valley and El Paso County were accessing departmental services. Results indicated that residents are using income assistance services at a level commensurate to other population groups. Food services, however, are used to a higher degree, while social services are used to a lesser degree. The department will continue to work in partnership with other governmental and private agencies and organizations in addressing the problems endemic to the colonias.

The board approved a limited expansion of the Medicaid program to cover pregnant women and children up to age 2 who live in poverty. The expansion is expected to add about 15,000 women and about 23,000 children to the program starting Sept. 1, 1988. The department will request that coverage be extended to children up to 6 years of age for fiscal years 1990–91.

The original proposal would have extended Medicaid to an estimated 69,000 children up to age 6, but the board voted to limit coverage in response to resolutions adopted by the Legislative Budget Board. The Budget Board, composed of key lawmakers and headed by the lieutenant governor and house speaker, expressed concern that the board was overstepping its authority by proposing to expand programs that could encumber future legislative appropriations. The Budget Board also asked the department to study its reimbursement rates for physicians, hospitals and nursing homes. As a result of that study, rates were increased in some areas retroactively.

Changes in federal law two years ago allow states to cover all pregnant women with incomes under the poverty line. For every state dollar spent, the federal government adds about $1.30. Prior to the limited expansion, Texas covered only those women with incomes below 34 percent of the poverty level.

Even with the positive steps taken this fiscal year, there is still much to be done. As growing numbers of women enter the workforce, demands for training and quality day care will increase. As the state's elderly and disabled population expands, demands for more affordable health care will increase. Homelessness is expected to continue as a result of unemployment, poverty and the lack of affordable housing. The number of AIDS cases in Texas is expected to more than double by 1991.

What are our options? We can either address the problems now, or we can wait until later. We can pay for preventive services such as health care, training, child care and family planning now. Or we can pay as much as five times more to treat the problems of poverty later. One way or another, we're going to pay.

It's that simple.

Services to Families and Children

Services to Families and Children

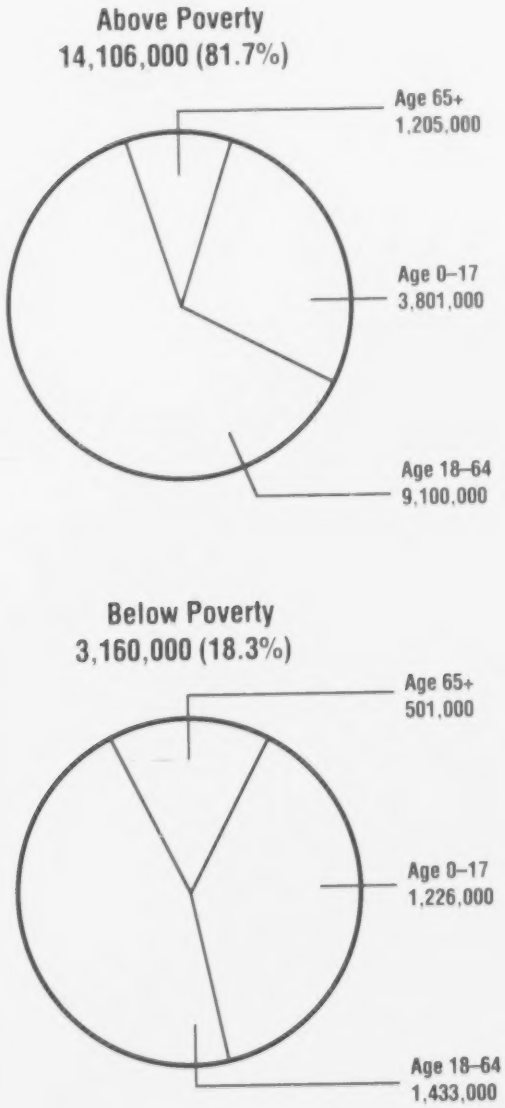
The gap between what is needed and what is provided to help poverty-stricken Texas families and children is widening. Because of strict eligibility standards and low benefits, Texas leaves out about 68 percent of the more than 1.2 million poor children who live here.

Many children are going hungry in Texas. The decline in the Texas economy has resulted in the emergence of a new food stamp clientele—middle-class, employable adults who have lost their jobs. The influx of the "new poor" into the welfare system boosted participation in the food stamp program to an all-time high this year. In 1988, a monthly average of 501,561 families received food stamps in Texas, an increase of about 18,496 from 1987.

Texans by Age Group and Poverty Status

FY 1988

Total = 17,266,000



Children are also taking the blows for the unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse, mental illness and unstable relationships of their families. During the fiscal year, more than 103,000 Texas children were identified as victims of child abuse and neglect. Many of the cases involved youngsters who were injured in severe and multiple ways.

The incidence of children having children continues throughout the state. Of the approximately 45,000 teen-age girls who had babies in Texas during 1987, many needed help to pay for everything from prenatal care to food and clothing. But that cost is overshadowed by the long-term costs associated with AFDC, school dropout rates, health problems, poverty and crime.

The U.S. Census Bureau reported in January that one American youngster in four lives with just one parent—a change brought about largely by the high divorce rate and the growing number of unmarried mothers. More than 90 percent of the nearly 354,000 children who receive AFDC in Texas live with mothers who are divorced, separated, abandoned or never married.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

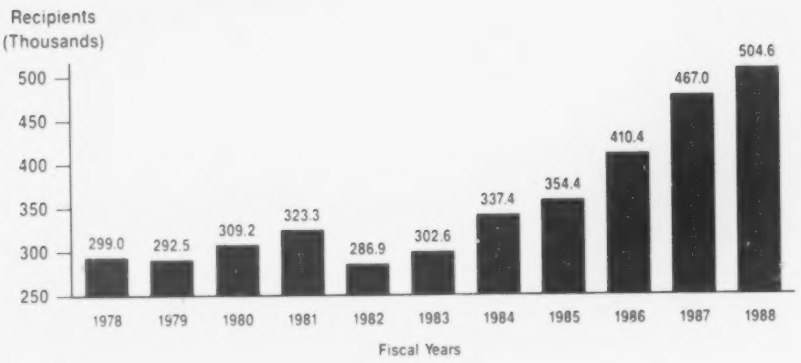
The purpose of the AFDC program is to help children who are deprived of support because of the absence or disability of one or both parents. About 70 percent of AFDC recipients are children; 46 percent of the children are under age 6.

To qualify for AFDC in Texas, a recipient must have needy children and less than $1,000 in assets, excluding a home and one car valued at less than $1,500. The average AFDC family, a mother and two children, can have a net income of no more than $184 a month. The income from a part-time job at minimum wage is enough to disqualify her. Although not required by federal law, Texas limits AFDC assistance to one-parent families unless the second parent is disabled.

AFDC families receive a monthly assistance payment that, in combination with other benefits, is intended to help them maintain a standard of living that will ensure the health and safety of their children. At an average of $57 a month per recipient, the grant

AFDC Expenditures
FY 1978–88

Average Monthly AFDC Recipients
FY 1978–88



is so low, however, that families receive only basic subsistence. It is meager, at best, when compared to the national average of $126.

There is no federal limit on the amount of the AFDC payment, but the Texas Constitution limits state spending for AFDC to no more than 1 percent of the total state budget. At the current payment level, with food stamps and Medicaid added in, the average AFDC child lives in a home with resources equal to 71 percent of the federal poverty level for a family of three.

During fiscal year 1988, AFDC was provided to a monthly average of 504,625 children and their parents, up from the 467,043 recipients served last year. Total AFDC payments rose from $316.7 million to $343.1 million. Texas contributed 43 percent of the AFDC benefits and 50 percent of the administrative costs.

Employment Services

People who apply for AFDC are registered for employment services unless they are disabled, are needed at home to care for a child under 6 or a disabled family member, or have no reasonable access to transportation. People who apply for food stamps and are not receiving AFDC must also register for the Food Stamp Employment and Training program unless similarly exempted. Exempt persons may volunteer to participate, and thousands do ask for help in getting a job.

The intent of the two work programs is to help AFDC and non-public assistance food stamp recipients find jobs that will lead to self-sufficiency and, thus, reduce welfare dependency. Services include employment assessment, employment planning, job referral, job placement, directed job search and group job seeking services. Employment activities emphasize full-time, unsubsidized employment at above the minimum wage.

During the fiscal year, the AFDC Employment Services program was redesigned. Called the Refocused Employment program, it emphasizes the recipient's responsibility to seek and accept employment. Three regions implemented the program in fiscal year 1988, three are scheduled to begin the services in fiscal year 1989, and the remaining regions will implement by early fiscal year 1990.

Specific target groups within the AFDC population have their employment potential determined and are offered employment preparation services. Those with recent work experience who need few services are given information and referrals to job openings. Those needing long-term basic or remedial education and extensive support services are referred to other programs and service organizations in their communities.

Through a case management process, those judged to be able to enter employment within a 12-month period are provided employment preparation services and referrals to vocational education and job training resources. Through this process, recipients and caseworkers mutually agree on employment goals that will help the recipients take responsibility for their lives and futures.

Employment-related services are provided by department staff through contracts with the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) and other entities. In fiscal year 1988, the department contracted with TEC in 50 counties to provide services to AFDC recipients. In addition, the department continued its coordination efforts with the Job Training Partnership Act for special projects to promote enhanced employment and training activities for AFDC clients. These activities are provided by Private Industry Councils and Service Delivery Areas.

The department also contracts with TEC to provide services to non-public assistance (NPA) food stamp recipients in 36 counties where approximately 67 percent of the recipients reside. NPA food stamp work registrants are referred to TEC for employability assessment, counseling and direction during the job search process, job development, job referral, job placement and testing services.

The AFDC Employment Services and Refocused Employment programs resulted in 25,083 job placements in fiscal year 1988 as compared to 24,241 in fiscal year 1987. The Food Stamp Employment and Training program resulted in 21,672 job entries this fiscal year as compared to 6,641 entries last year. Total expenditures for all department employment activities were about $9.2 million, an increase over the $8 million spent in fiscal year 1987.

AFDC-related Medicaid Services

Many low-income families do not meet the eligibility requirements for AFDC, but they need help getting appropriate health care services. The purpose of AFDC-related Medicaid Services is to provide these families access to health care through the Medicaid programs.

Medicaid coverage is available through the Children and Pregnant Women program for children in two-parent families and pregnant women who are ineligible for AFDC but whose families meet the income and resource requirements of the AFDC program. The net income limit for this program equals approximately 23 percent of the federal poverty level. During the fiscal year, the program provided Medicaid coverage for children for an average of 33,403

recipients per month and for pregnant women an average of 9,500 recipients per month.

Other children, pregnant women and the relative responsible for a child can be covered for Medicaid under the Medically Needy program. The net income limit for this program is about 33 percent of poverty, but unpaid medical bills can be considered to offset this income in determining eligibility. Medicaid coverage for this group was provided for an average of 19,381 recipients per month during the year.

Federal legislation passed during 1987 allowed states to expand Medicaid coverage for young children and pregnant women with incomes up to 185 percent of the federal poverty level. A Select Committee on Medicaid and Family Services explored Medicaid options and recommended raising the income limits for this group, as well as extending services to pregnant women under the Texas Medicaid program.

Board efforts to expand Medicaid coverage to all children under age 6 and pregnant women whose families fall below the federal poverty level were curtailed by lawmakers wary of committing future funds. On the advice of the Legislative Budget Board, members of the Texas Board of Human Services approved expanded services for low-income expectant mothers and children up to age 2, effective Sept. 1, 1988.

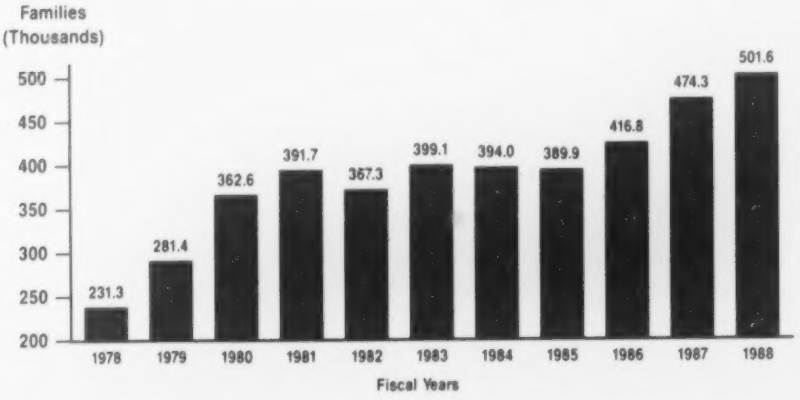
Food Stamps

The purpose of the food stamp program is to help low-income households purchase food needed for good health. As in AFDC, the majority of households receiving benefits are headed by women—71 percent. Of all food stamp recipients, about 53 percent are children under age 18, 7.2 percent are adults over age 60, and 16.4 percent are disabled or providing care for children. The remaining 22.9 percent are employed or seeking employment.

Unlike AFDC, however, the food stamp program serves two-parent households as well as elderly people and single adults. To be eligible for food stamps, a household's income must be below 130 percent of federally established poverty levels. Income Assistance staff determine a household's food stamp allotment using the household's income after allowable deductions and household size.

Average Monthly Food Stamp Caseload

FY 1978–88



Value of Food Stamps Distributed
FY 1978–88

An eligible household receives benefits within 30 days after the application is received. Applicants in dire need of assistance may be eligible to receive food stamps the same day they apply. This includes homeless individuals and households whose monthly rent or mortgage payments and utilities exceed their incomes.

In fiscal year 1988, an average of 1,562,551 Texans received food stamps each month as compared to 1,524,039 the previous year. The total cost increased from $868.7 million to $970.1 million. The average monthly allotment this year was $51.73 per person as compared with $47.50 last fiscal year.

This year, the department implemented an automated food stamp benefit program to provide benefits to elderly and disabled Supplemental Security Income recipients more efficiently and with greater convenience to clients. These clients are not required to go to a local office for a redetermination of eligibility.

Quality improvement initiatives were implemented to meet increasingly stringent federal requirements as well as improve program performance.

Food stamp benefits are funded entirely by the federal government. The state pays half of the administrative costs.

Food Services Programs

Food Services programs supplement the diets of people whose incomes are insufficient to purchase adequate and healthful food. Through eight federally funded programs administered by the department, free surplus food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) helps feed more than 2 million Texans.

Assistance provided through these programs crosses program lines to serve families and children in a variety of settings such as homes, schools and day-care centers. They also reach elderly and disabled people in their own homes or in public or private institutions.

Food Services distributes commodities through the Food Distribution program to public and private non-profit organizations

that contract with the department. The focus of the program continues to be distribution of food to public and private schools for use in preparation of meals for children. In fiscal year 1988, 1,270 schools received approximately 97 million pounds of donated food valued at $76 million for meals served to 1.75 million children daily.

Texas children further benefit from the department's Food Processing program. This program maximizes the use of hard-to-use or plentiful commodities by contracting with food production companies to convert commodities into end products that are used directly by schools in the National School Lunch program. The result of this arrangement is a lowering of the cost of meals for all school-aged children.

The use of commodities also benefits Texas farmers. From July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, USDA purchased more than 30 million pounds of food and food products valued at more than $19 million from Texas producers for distribution throughout the United States.

There was, however, less surplus food available for distribution this fiscal year. Certain child-care centers, nutrition programs for the elderly and some types of jails were eliminated from the Food Distribution program. Participants in the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) also received less food.

During fiscal year 1988, 465,000 households representing 1.6 million people in Texas received a total of 58 million pounds of donated foods valued at $48 million. Although the number of needy people served was about the same as last year, the amount of food available was 18 million pounds short of the 76 million pounds distributed in fiscal year 1987. Among those who suffered from the cutbacks were young children and elderly people.

USDA allocates funds to reimburse the costs that agencies incur in distributing food. Again this year, federal funds were insufficient to cover these costs, so the department was forced to place a limit on reimbursement. Only the combined efforts of thousands of volunteers throughout the state enabled the program to reach so many households. Federal legislators have moved to overcome some of these deficiencies by reauthorizing the TEFAP program and by authorizing the purchase of food beyond the available surplus.

Child Nutrition

Food Services programs also reimburse child-care facilities and private schools for serving milk and meals which meet specified nutritional requirements for children. Additional reimbursement is provided for those free or reduced-price meals served to needy children.

During fiscal year 1988, participating schools served 8 million meals to children in private schools and residential child-care centers participating in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs. Schools, institutions and summer camps in the Special Milk Program were reimbursed for serving more than

750,000 half-pints of milk. Contractors in these programs were reimbursed more than $7.25 million in an effort to ensure that young children were offered one or more nutritious meals each day.

Providers in child-care facilities and family day homes who participate in the Child Care Food Program (CCFP) are reimbursed to help cover costs for meals and snacks for children in care. Participants received more than $38 million for serving meals to 71,000 children, a 16 percent increase in participation from last year. The increase was most notable in the day home segment of CCFP, where the number of participating day homes increased by 34 percent, from 5,000 to 6,700. In fiscal year 1989, Food Services will implement a newly authorized version of the Child Care Food Program in which certain adult day-care centers will be reimbursed for serving nutritious meals to elderly people.

During summer vacation, the Summer Food Services Program (SFSP) provides meals and snacks to children eligible for free and reduced-price meals during the school year. This program is particularly valuable to families who receive food stamps. During the school year, many of these children eat one or two meals at school, which extends the family's food stamp coverage throughout the month. Families whose children do not participate in SFSP must use their food stamp allotment to purchase five to 10 additional meals per week per child, and many are unable to do so.

This summer, the program was expanded by the addition of 53 percent more sponsors who served about 13 percent more meals at 22 percent more sites. Efforts are being made to increase participation next summer. A partner in the effort is the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies which has obtained a grant from the Texas Department of Community Affairs to advocate for increased summer food services participation, particularly in low-income areas. The goals are to increase the number of sponsors by another 50 percent and the number of children by 20,000.

Staff of the Nutrition Education and Training (NET) program work with the child nutrition programs to provide opportunities for children to learn healthy eating habits and to train providers to serve nutritious meals in schools and child-care settings.

Nutritionists conduct workshops for educators and food service employees to teach them how to serve nutritious meals that meet program requirements. This fiscal year, almost 3,500 participants representing more than 600,000 children attended 184 workshops conducted by NET staff.

The NET program also has a lending library and provides educational materials to participants in child nutrition programs. More than 375 people used about 1,700 materials from the library during the fiscal year.

The major issue affecting the NET program during the year was concern about potential elimination of the program nationwide. After an outcry from the public and nutrition experts who attested to the effectiveness and importance of the program, it was reinstated.

Temporary Emergency Assistance

Food, housing, clothing, utility costs and other assistance is provided through the Emergency Nutrition and Temporary Emergency Relief Program to people who find themselves suddenly unemployed or in some other type of crisis situation.

Services are provided through local contractors who offer short-term emergency assistance to needy people. Contractors may provide services directly to clients, or they may purchase the services using purchase vouchers and sub-contracts. They are not allowed to make cash payments to clients.

Local contractors include county governments, local units of government and private, non-profit corporations. Only one contract is awarded in each county, and it is offered first to the county government.

The department allocates a minimum of $1,000 to a maximum of $100,000 to each county, based on the county's unemployment and poverty rates. If funds allocated for a particular county are not spent or matched, the funds may be transferred to another county. Local contractors must match state general revenue funds on a 50/50 basis.

The local contractor for each county determines the scope, frequency and duration of services and sets client eligibility criteria. However, contractors may not decide, based solely on income, to deny services to anyone whose family income is at or below 75 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

During the fiscal year, local contractors in 248 Texas counties provided temporary emergency assistance to more than 105,951 people at an estimated cost of $1.2 million, as compared to 72,289 people served last year in 232 counties at a cost of $1.1 million.

Also during the year, Oil Overcharge funds of $1.25 million per fiscal year were added to the program to help needy people with utility expenses. The new funds must be matched locally on a 50/50 basis.

Due to delays in completing contracts, the additional funds were not disbursed. Policies and procedures for the new funding source were developed, however, and funds will be disbursed at the beginning of fiscal year 1989.

Energy Assistance

People with low incomes may also get help with energy bills from the Home Energy Assistance Program. The federally funded program provides energy assistance twice a year for low-income people who cannot afford to adequately heat or cool their homes.

Most households receiving AFDC, food stamps or Supplemental Security Income qualify for assistance. Households not receiving these benefits can apply during two open application periods, and approximately 39,000 of these households applied during each period in fiscal year 1988. More than half of the households served contained elderly or handicapped individuals.

The number of people applying for such assistance is increasing

while funds for the program are decreasing. This year, the federal government reduced the state's allocation to $34.6 million, down $12 million, from the fiscal year 1986 amount. As a result, participating households will receive smaller benefits unless participation rates decline.

Heating benefits ranged from $15 to $143 per household, with the average down 7 percent per household. Cooling payments ranged from $27 to $109, decreasing from the $32 to $119 range in fiscal year 1987. About 529,000 payments were made this fiscal year as compared to the approximately 502,000 made in fiscal year 1987. Ninety percent of benefits were made payable to energy companies on behalf of eligible low-income households during the year.

Health Screening

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) program is designed to discover and treat health problems early to prevent potential long-term costs and to provide children with a continuity of care. Medicaid recipients under the age of 21 can receive periodic medical screenings, including laboratory services; immunizations; and emergency, therapeutic, preventive and orthodontic dental services. Orthodontic treatment for severe handicapping malocclusions was added May 1, 1988.

During the year, 92,996 medical screenings were provided to recipients, 41.9 percent of whom had conditions requiring follow-up, diagnosis and treatment. Dental services were provided to 128,950 children. Costs for the EPSDT services were almost $18.2 million in fiscal year 1988, an increase from the $14.3 million spent in fiscal year 1987.

Family Health Services

Family Health nurses provide counseling and education to Medicaid families on the proper use of health care resources and services. Medicaid clients identified as overutilizers of health care services are counseled to help them manage their own and their families' health care and to reduce unnecessary expenditures.

The program enhanced its automated process this year to provide earlier identification of at-risk, pregnant or parenting AFDC teen-agers, age 17 and younger, to improve their access to health care education and prenatal care services. As a result, the number of teen-age mothers and pregnant teens receiving health education services increased. The number of people participating in group health education and consultation also increased.

During fiscal year 1988, nurses provided health-care education services to more than 18,300 Medicaid clients, providers, department staff and other agencies. The cost of the program was about $602,900.

Family Planning

Texas continues to have the third highest teen-age pregnancy rate for ages 15 to 19 and the highest number of births to girls 14 and younger. These rankings remained a continued concern since teen-age and out-of-wedlock births are critical factors associated with welfare dependency. For example, throughout the general population, 46 percent of all babies born to Texas teens in 1987 were born out of wedlock, while about 51 percent of AFDC-dependent children received benefits because their parents were not married.

Family planning is financed and administered under Titles 5, 10, 19 and 20 of the federal Social Security Act. Title 19 paid an estimated $73 million for about 40,000 births. Additionally, newborn-care claims cost about $116 million. About 31 percent of these deliveries were to mothers younger than age 20.

Public interest in the prevention of teen and out-of-wedlock pregnancy continued to increase during the year. The department assigned special project status to family planning preventive services and comprehensive services for pregnant and parenting teens to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of these programs. The programs will investigate and develop methods to streamline procedures to improve client access to services, adjust provider reimbursement levels to ensure that the department purchases services equivalent in quality and scope to services the general public receives, make policy changes to achieve maximum use of available federal funds, and develop new outreach and educational services for adolescents.

Through a formal agreement between the Texas Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Texas Department of Health, the two agencies jointly funded training of family planning provider staff; implemented joint standards for quality of service delivery for Titles 5, 10, 19 and 20; produced a joint family planning quarterly newsletter; improved communication, contact and coordination between the family planning administrative staff of each agency and staff of the departments' regional and provider service delivery systems; and implemented the first phase of the Family Planning Coordinated Allocation plan, a three-year legislatively directed test of formulas for the equitable allocation of family planning dollars.

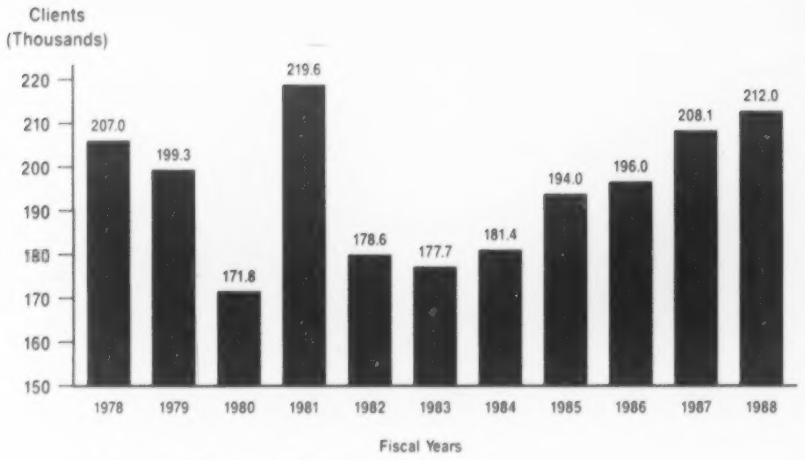
Title 20 Family Planning Expenditures

FY 1978-88*

* Includes federal and state funds only

Title 20 Family Planning Clients Served

FY 1978-88*



* Clients served by federal and state funds only

In fiscal year 1988, the department conducted three special family planning studies in response to DHS board directives or legislation. The first study researched program changes that could improve access or remove barriers to services for teens. The second determined the unduplicated number of family planning clients served by all four funding sources. The third study analyzed the costs and benefits of genetic services.

During the year, the department removed limits on the number of family planning prescriptions Title 19 clients could receive. Family planning agencies were given the option of assessing copayment charges to unmarried teens as long as the client is able to pay and services are not denied for inability to pay.

Title 20 family planning services were provided to 212,026 clients at a cost of $16.6 million in state and federal dollars, or an average cost per client of $78.41. Services were supplemented some $2.5 million by local dollars to serve an additional 31,304 clients at about 350 clinic sites operated by 78 providers. Teen-agers made up 27.4 percent of the people receiving Title 20 family planning services.

Another 67,685 clients received family planning services under Title 19 (Medicaid) at a cost of $12 million, or an average cost per client of $171.69. Teen-agers made up 24.7 percent of the people receiving Title 19 family planning services.

About 440 clients received Title 19 genetic services to help them make sound, informed reproductive decisions. Genetic services were provided at a cost of $185,543, or an average cost per client of $422.

In spite of the economic and personal benefits to be derived from family planning services, the state, through Title 19, Title 20 and local funding sources, serves only an estimated 30 percent of the need. The department's inability to fully meet the need because of state and federal budget constraints is made even more disappointing by the fact that for every $1 spent on Title 19 family planning services, the state can save $5.29 in first-year welfare costs alone. Each $1 spent on Title 20 family planning services saves $5.61 in first-year welfare costs.

Teen Parent Initiative

The department is responsible for coordinating school-age pregnancy prevention programs through the Teen Parent Initiative (TPI). Legislation passed by the 70th Legislature expanded TPI to include an information clearinghouse as well as a restructured interagency advisory committee to advise the department on school-age pregnancy issues.

During the year, the statewide clearinghouse developed a statewide resource directory of more than 150 community programs and networks that address issues and problems of school-age pregnancy.

The restructured interagency advisory committee now includes state agencies with interests in school-age pregnancy issues. Additional membership is drawn from private sector groups including business and industry, foundations and religious groups, medical and educational organizations, ethnic and advocacy groups, and youth-serving organizations. The committee encourages the development of comprehensive, coordinated, community-based efforts on teen pregnancy and parenthood.

Project Redirection in El Paso, one of the two five-year demonstration projects for pregnant and parenting teens, completed its third year of operation. The project's goals are to help teens stay in school, complete a high school diploma or its equivalent, find unsubsidized employment, prevent subsequent pregnancies, deliver healthy babies and increase their skills in rearing children. Project TEAM in Houston, the other multi-year demonstration project, was phased out at the end of May 1988. During fiscal year 1988, the projects served a total of 1,819 pregnant and parenting teens at a cost of $1 million.

Family Violence

Statistics collected by police, courts, emergency rooms, researchers and battered women's shelters make it clear that spouse abuse is a social problem of major proportions in the United States. Spouse abuse is the major cause of injury for which women seek medical attention, more common than auto accidents, muggings and rapes combined. Thirty percent of the women murdered in this country die at the hands of a domestic partner, either husband or boyfriend. In 1988, nearly 387,000 Texas women were physically abused by their partners.

The department has been contracting with community-based family violence shelters since 1979 to provide services to battered women. Services to victims include shelter, counseling, emergency hotline, medical care, transportation, legal assistance, educational arrangements for children and employment assistance. In addition, shelters are active in working with and training local law enforcement agencies and criminal justice officials and are responsible for educating their own communities about services, dynamics and prevention of family violence. This year, the department contracted with 52 family violence shelter centers to provide services.

The department provides almost 24 percent of the annual operating budget of family violence shelters. Shelters typically receive the remainder of their budgets from sources like United Way, city and county governments, fund-raisers, churches and grants. Shelters also use a variety of in-kind contributions, and rely heavily on volunteers. Volunteers accounted for an equivalent of 225 full-time staff positions valued at $1.6 million.

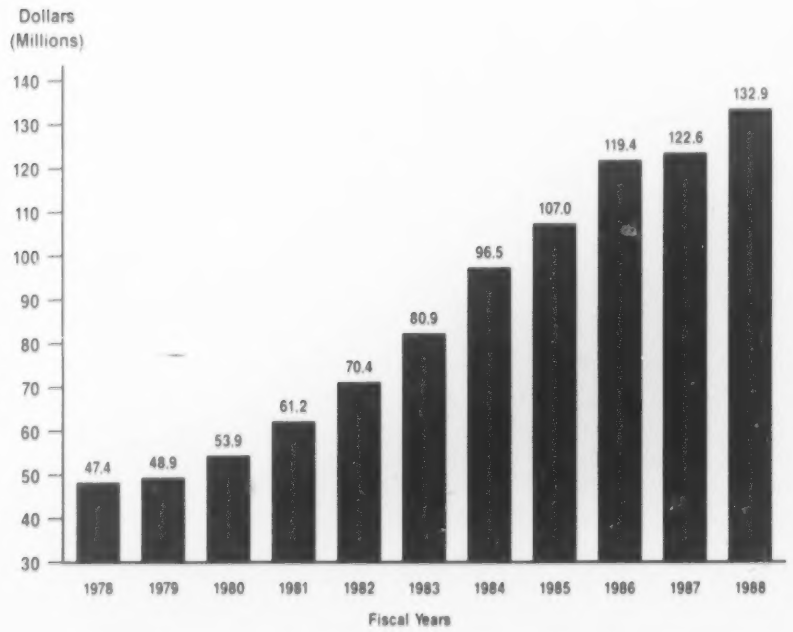
In fiscal year 1988, 23,805 women and children were provided emergency shelter by family violence shelter centers in Texas. In addition to women who stay at the shelters, women who have a safe place to stay may receive services other than shelter as non-residents. Services were provided to 24,384 non-residents in 1988, an increase from the 22,296 served in 1987.

Child Protective Services

The department's Child Protective Services program is mandated by state law to protect children from abuse and neglect in their families and homes.

Through this program, the department encourages parents and other family members to solve problems that led to abuse or neglect. The program's main objective is to prevent further harm to children while preserving the family unit. If this is not possible, however, the department may petition the court to remove the children from their homes and temporarily place them with substitute families or caregivers. If the department and the family cannot resolve the problems so the children can safely return home, the department may recommend to the court that the parent-child relationship be terminated and the children placed with other permanent families or caregivers.

Protective Services for Families and Children Expenditures
FY 1978–88



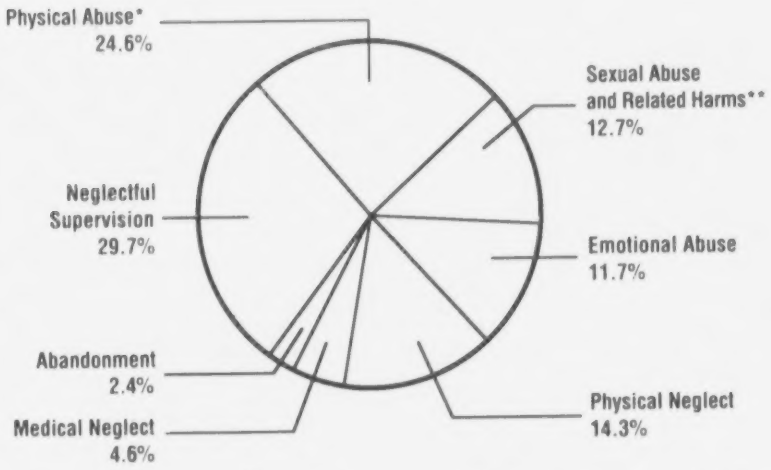
Abuse and Neglect Reports Investigated
FY 1978–88

Reports of child abuse and neglect are received through local child protective services staff or the statewide 24-hour, toll-free abuse hotline. During the fiscal year, 65,966 child abuse and neglect reports were investigated. Approximately 43 percent of these reports, involving approximately 44,694 children, were confirmed.

When reports of abuse and neglect are received, they are assigned a priority based on the severity of the alleged harm to the child. Investigations of reports involving the immediate threat of serious physical harm or death to a child are begun within 24 hours. All other investigations are begun within 10 days.

If an investigation indicates that abuse or neglect occurred, the department or other community resources offer a variety of services to the family. In-home protective services are designed to help prevent the recurrence of child abuse and neglect and the trauma the child would experience if removed from the home.

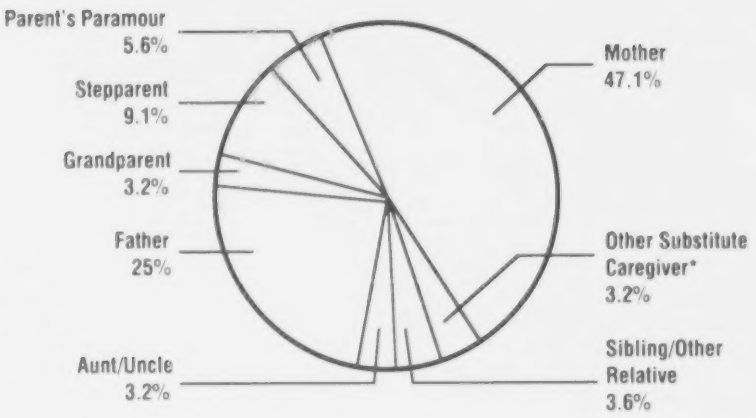
Types of Abuse and Neglect Sustained by Confirmed Victims
FY 1988



* Under the category of physical abuse, bruises are by far the most frequent type of injury.
** "Related harms" refers to child prostitution and child pornography.

Relationship of Alleged Perpetrators to Oldest Victim in Confirmed Reports

Total Alleged Perpetrators: 35,345
FY 1988



* Includes day-care and school personnel and babysitters, among others.

Services include protective day care, emergency homemaker services, parent-aide services and community treatment services. If the court has temporarily placed the child in foster care, the same types of services may be offered to the child and family to help the family become safe so the child can return home.

Although the majority of children are returned from foster care to their parents or relatives, it is not always possible for families to resolve their problems. When the court terminates parental rights, the program's adoption staff seek permanent adoptive homes for these children.

Most of the abused or neglected children waiting for adoption have special problems and needs. They are often older; have emotional, mental or physical handicaps; are of a racial minority group; or need to be placed with one or more brothers or sisters. During the fiscal year, the department placed 529 children in adoptive homes.

To expand adoption opportunities for these children, the department has an adoption subsidy program for special-needs children. Subsidy costs are less than maintaining a child in foster care and may be used to help adoptive parents with placement and maintenance expenses. During the year, about $4.2 million in adoption subsidies were spent to help about 1,776 children with special needs or handicaps find or remain in permanent homes with families who otherwise could not afford to support their needs.

The department purchases adoption services from private agencies and operates the Texas Adoption Resource Exchange to increase the pool of prospective adoptive families. In addition, the department implemented the One Church, One Child project, based on a model begun in Chicago, Ill., to help in the adoptive placement of minority children. The project is based on the idea

that if one family could be found in each church to adopt a child, there would be no children waiting.

The department continued participation in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children. In this agreement, the department is responsible for giving permission for children from other states to be placed in Texas. It also tracks and coordinates in-state and out-of-state requests for placements by public and private child-placing agencies, courts and individuals. In fiscal year 1988, 993 children were approved for placements in Texas and 1,100 out of state. The majority of placements made into Texas are with the children's relatives or are a reunification with the children's parents. Most of the placements from Texas to other states are adoptions.

There are some children in foster care for whom neither return home nor adoption placement is feasible, so these children remain in long-term foster care until they gain their legal independence at age 18. To help these youths prepare to manage money and find jobs and apartments—the basic skills needed for adult living, the Board of Human Services earmarked about $1.6 million in fiscal year 1988 for the Preparation for Independent Living program. Services included counseling to help prepare the youths emotionally for adulthood, training in basic living skills and educational or vocational training.

The Services to Truants and Runaways program helps children who run away from their own homes to escape from family situations. The department contracts with 23 agencies located across the state to provide counseling and emergency shelter services to runaways and truants and their families. During the fiscal year, the program served about 5,379 youths at a cost of $2.1 million.

Several legislative changes, effective Sept. 1, 1987, affected the Protective Services to Families and Children program during the fiscal year. Statutory definitions of child abuse and neglect and a statutory definition of "person responsible for the child's care, custody or welfare," which designates who can be considered as an alleged perpetrator in civil child abuse and neglect cases, were enacted. The existence of legal definitions is expected to increase consistency in the understanding and response to these terms, by both the department and the public. During the fiscal year, staff began using the statutory definitions and educating the public about them.

New legislation allows the department more discretion in the steps taken during a child protection services investigation so the investigation can end when there is enough information to decide upon the disposition of the case. Previously, the law required a complete investigation, even when there was sufficient information after interviewing the child and the alleged perpetrator to determine whether child abuse or neglect occurred.

The Legislature also enacted a Levels of Care system applicable to all children in the conservatorship of any state agency. Under

the system, substitute care providers are certified to provide one or more levels of care. The system allows for six different levels, each with different requirements and reimbursement rates. Each child entering the foster care system is evaluated to determine the appropriate level of care needed. The child is then placed with a provider who offers that level of care. The system is designed to ensure appropriate services for children in foster care as well as adequate reimbursement for the services provided.

Another legislative change addresses the multi-problem child who enters any state agency's caseload. Because the resources of any one agency are often not sufficient to meet the child's multiple needs, it has been difficult to access all the needed services when several state agencies are responsible for different aspects of children's services. To remedy the situation, the Legislature mandated that formal agreements be drawn up to delineate the role and responsibility of each agency working with multi-problem children and their families.

Children's Trust Fund

To encourage the development of community-level programs to prevent child abuse and neglect, the Legislature established the Children's Trust Fund of Texas (CTF) in 1985. The goal of the dedicated fund is to create a continuing funding source at the community level for prevention programs.

The nine-member Children's Trust Fund Council, appointed by the governor, sets policy for CTF and provides administrative direction. The department provides support and adopts rules to facilitate council recommendations.

The council also sets guidelines for grant applications and publishes requests for proposals, as required by law. Any person or group with a child abuse prevention program, except a state agency, can apply.

To be eligible, an applicant must have the endorsement of at least two community organizations from the area and have local match funding. The match requirement increases from 10 percent of the grant the first year to 20 percent the second year and to 50 percent the third year. This stipulation promotes private sector initiatives and enables successful programs to continue with local community sponsorship.

A CTF-funded program may apply for renewal for two additional years; however, renewal is not automatic. Programs must meet comprehensive reporting requirements to assure compliance with approved budgets and progress toward goals.

Revenue for CTF comes primarily from half of each $25 marriage license fee collected by the counties. Funds must be used for prevention only, not for treatment. The council also may solicit and accept contributions.

A total of $1,169,338 for Sept. 1, 1987, through Aug. 31, 1988, helped support 40 primary and secondary prevention programs in all areas of the state. Priority areas were parent education,

community awareness, personal safety and anti-victimization, home visitor, respite care and special projects. Services were provided to approximately 92,584 children and 11,269 families.

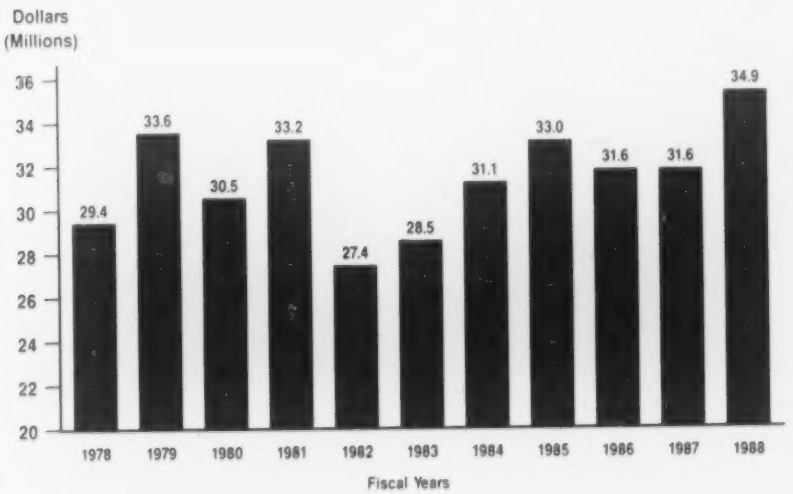
From Jan. 1 through Aug. 31, 1988, community groups and individuals provided local financial support totaling $353,847. Volunteers contributed 40,833 hours to the non-profit prevention programs. Based on minimum wage, this represents a dollar value of $136,791.

During 1988, CTF established a decentralized monitoring program. Two regional monitors supervise additional field monitors as well as conduct site visits to the programs. Also, inclusion of an evaluation component was made mandatory for each CTF-funded program.

Day Care

The only children to receive day care through the department are those in danger of abuse or neglect and those of low-income parents who require care so their parents can work, seek work or receive training that will lead to employment. A major focus of this care is to help AFDC families in their efforts to become self-supporting. Of the population of eligible children, however, the department served only about 2.6 percent.

Child Day-care Expenditures*
FY 1978–88

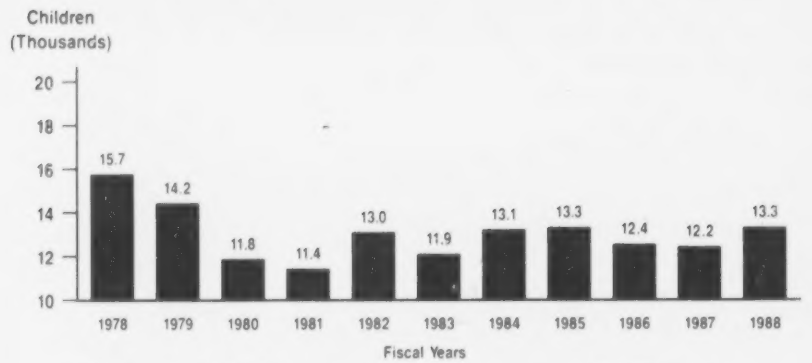


* Includes federal and state funds only

The department contracts with more than 1,100 facilities, including churches, schools, day-care homes and commercial child-care centers for care. Care requirements stress learning activities designed to help develop cognitive skills, good health habits, self-esteem, physical coordination, self-expression, social skills and the ability to communicate and relate to others. Studies show that when these activities are provided as part of developmentally appropriate care, children are more likely to finish school and become self-supporting, and they are less likely to become involved

Children in Day Care per Month*

FY 1978-88



* Clients served by federal and state funds only. Cost increases in FY 1981 resulted from a substantial increase in the federal minimum wage. The subsequent increase in the average cost per child caused a drop in the number of children served.

in delinquent behavior or criminal activity as juveniles and adults.

Through the department, care and supervision are provided to children from birth through 10 years of age, but the age may be extended to 13 for abused or neglected and handicapped children. Because funding is limited, names are often placed on waiting lists, and children are enrolled when space becomes available.

The department spent an estimated $34.9 million in fiscal year 1988 for the care of approximately 13,264 children per day. This compares to 12,181 children in care per day at a cost of $31.6 million in fiscal year 1987. An additional 2,341 children received locally funded day care in 1988 as compared to 1,922 in 1987.

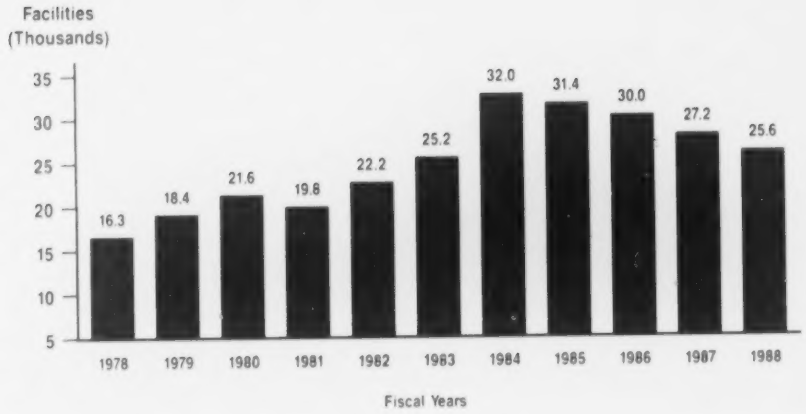
Licensing

Part of the role played by the department in protecting the health, safety and well-being of Texas children cared for away from their own homes and families is carried out through the department's licensing program.

The department develops and regularly reviews the minimum standards that day-care and residential child-care facilities must meet to obtain and maintain a license to operate as a child-care facility. Licensing staff evaluate these facilities on a regular basis to enforce compliance with minimum standards. They also investigate complaints and serious incidents, including allegations of abuse or neglect.

The focus of the relationship between licensing staff and child-care providers is regulation; however, both groups recognize their common goals and concerns for children in care. Licensing staff work with providers to develop reasonable, workable standards and to share training and information. Staff also provide technical assistance to facilities in meeting standards. Child-care providers help the department develop policies, procedures and staff training. Providers volunteer their facilities and resources so new licensing staff can complete a kind of "practicum" or internship, gaining knowledge and experience in direct child care. Providers also regularly volunteer space and staff for department-sponsored training and meetings.

Regulated Child-care Facilities
FY 1978–88



Child-care Licensing Expenditures
FY 1978–88

During the fiscal year, the day-care licensing program initiated a substantive review of the registration program and the Minimum Standards for Registered Family Homes. Family-type day care in Texas is registered rather than licensed. Registration is primarily a self-certification program; the department provides application materials, some training materials and information, and investigates complaints. Registered homes are not routinely monitored.

In the last legislative session, the licensing law was amended to exempt family homes caring for three or fewer unrelated children from registration and to require the department to develop minimum qualifications for people who operate family homes registered with the department. Family day-home care providers were invited to participate in a series of meetings held across the state to consider the issues of education and training requirements as well as to give advice on other minimum standards applicable to registered family homes. More than 1,200 people participated in the 22 meetings. An ad hoc committee composed of 15 caregivers and parents nominated from the earlier meetings met in May and June to consider recommendations and other data and to develop formal recommendations to the department. Work will continue until standards are finalized next year.

At the same time, the department sent a survey to all registered family home providers to obtain information on providers' levels of education and interests in different types of training programs. The information from this survey and from a sample study of serious incidents in registered family homes will be used in conjunction with other program information to revise the minimum standards and make other changes in the registration program.

The 70th Legislature also directed the department to identify and work with registered family home associations to explore ways to best ensure the health and safety of children in family day care. The department contracted to work for two years with the Houston-based Initiatives for Children Inc., a non-profit organization. A pilot project will develop a model for establishing local associations linked by a state association and will provide leadership development training and other community support necessary to sustain early stages of associations.

Day-care licensing staff in two regions participated in a pilot project to test the implementation of a new compliance evaluation program. A third region submitted data to provide a "control" for the two experimental regions. The compliance evaluation program, which included the use of a new monitoring tool called the indicator checklist, was thoroughly evaluated during the year. The indicator checklist consists of a limited number of standards where compliance has been shown to be related, at a statistically significant level, with overall compliance to the entire set of minimum standards. The purpose of the checklist is to increase the overall effectiveness of the standards evaluation process including more uniform and consistent application. The concepts under evaluation focus monitoring efforts on facilities that need help. Results are being analyzed, and a decision about statewide implementation will be made early in fiscal year 1989.

Licensing staff investigated 7,064 complaints against day-care facilities in fiscal year 1988, 8 percent more than the previous year. During this first full year of responsibility for investigating abuse and neglect in child-care facilities, specialized day-care investigators handled a total of 1,267 complaints or reports of alleged abuse and neglect of children.

At the end of the fiscal year, there were 7,002 licensed day-care facilities with a capacity of 489,872 children and 14,022 registered family homes with an estimated 84,132 children in care. This is an increase of 1 percent for licensed day-care facilities and a 10 percent decrease for registered family homes. The decrease in the number of registered family homes reflects the legislation exempting homes caring for three or fewer unrelated children from registration requirements.

As part of the department's responsibility for investigations of abuse and neglect, residential child-care licensing staff developed and delivered a training program for facility administrators and staff explaining rights and responsibilities in these investigations. In addition to explaining the new policies and procedures, the sessions gave providers an opportunity to voice their concerns.

Approximately 200 people participated in the 11 sessions held across the state.

Work on a major revision of the residential child-care licensing handbook continued during the year. Staff also began to collect standards compliance data needed to develop a residential child-care indicator checklist. Residential child-care staff will conduct and evaluate a revised compliance monitoring program next fiscal year.

Residential child-care licensing staff in the Central Texas area developed and delivered an abuse prevention training program for child-care facility staff. The response was so positive that administrators across the state are requesting the department to hold similar sessions in their areas.

At the end of fiscal year 1988, there were 4,585 licensed or certified 24-hour child-care facilities caring for about 21,654 children, a decrease of about 2 percent. Staff investigated 881 complaints and serious incidents during the year, about 4 percent fewer than last year; 328 of these involved allegations of abuse or neglect and were handled by specialized licensing investigators.

The department spent about $8.1 million to regulate the care provided to about 595,658 children in day care and residential child care in fiscal year 1988 as compared to about the same amount the year before. A portion of the funds were used to cover the additional responsibilities assumed in investigating reports of alleged abuse and neglect.

The department also issued 1,460 certifications for social work practitioners in fiscal year 1988. A total of 8,996 social work practitioners were certified at the end of the fiscal year. In addition, the department issued 103 licenses for administrators of child-care institutions. A total of 653 administrators were licensed at the end of the fiscal year.

The administrator's licensing program held the fifth annual conference for licensed administrators in August 1988. About 250 persons attended the conference, which was co-sponsored by a group of residential child-care providers.

More than two-thirds of the administrators licensed by the department responded to an extensive task analysis survey designed to provide data for the revision of the administrators' licensing examination. Plans for fiscal year 1989 include involving administrators in item-writing workshops for the revised examination.

As a result of legislation passed in the last session, this part of the licensing program also assumed responsibility for developing minimum qualifications for people who conduct court-ordered social studies in disputed custody and adoption cases. These responsibilities include developing guidelines for the conduct and content of the social studies. After extensive work with courts, attorneys, and those who conduct these studies across the state, proposed rules were published for public comment and review. Final rules will be adopted early in fiscal year 1989.

The administrators' licensing and social work certification programs are financed through licensing and certification fees.

Disaster Relief

The department provides assistance to victims of floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and other disasters. The federal Individual and Family Grant Program helps victims of presidentially declared disasters by providing cash grants of up to $5,000 after all avenues of assistance, such as insurance or federal disaster loans, are exhausted. The grants are funded by 75 percent federal dollars and 25 percent state dollars.

Disaster grants enable individuals and families to rebuild their homes, replace essential furniture and appliances, repair vehicles and help pay disaster-related medical, dental or funeral expenses.

This year, 10 counties in Northeast Texas were declared disaster areas by the president as the result of tornadoes that struck the area a week before Thanksgiving. The department approved more than 400 applications from tornado victims and provided more than $950,000 in assistance payments. The number of applications approved was four times greater than during fiscal year 1987, and expenditures in fiscal year 1988 were three times greater than in fiscal year 1987.

The program submitted a daily pay tape, thereby reducing the time between approval and disbursement from two weeks to five days.

Refugee Assistance

Through its Refugee Resettlement program, the department provides help to refugees who have recently arrived in this country and have not developed the skills necessary to support themselves. The 100 percent federally funded program provides temporary financial, medical and social services to eligible refugees, Amerasians and Cuban-Haitian entrants.

Refugee social services provide assistance in job training and job placement and offer courses in English as a Second Language to help refugees enter the economic mainstream. Refugee cash and medical assistance are limited to the first 18 months of residency. The program also reimburses the state share of AFDC costs for refugees and entrants during their first 24 months of residency.

During the fiscal year, local councils in Dallas and Houston worked to ensure that refugees were included in community affairs and services. A special project in Beaumont focused on the special needs of elderly and young refugees. To combat the isolation of refugee women, a San Antonio project worked to develop the talents and potential of refugee women in the community.

Although the number of refugees requesting assistance through the program has remained fairly constant over the past two years, Congressional funding has diminished slightly. An average of 1,102 clients per month received financial and medical services in fiscal year 1988 at an estimated cost of $1.9 million. Social services totaled $4.3 million to serve an average of 5,500 clients per fiscal quarter.

Services to Aged and Disabled

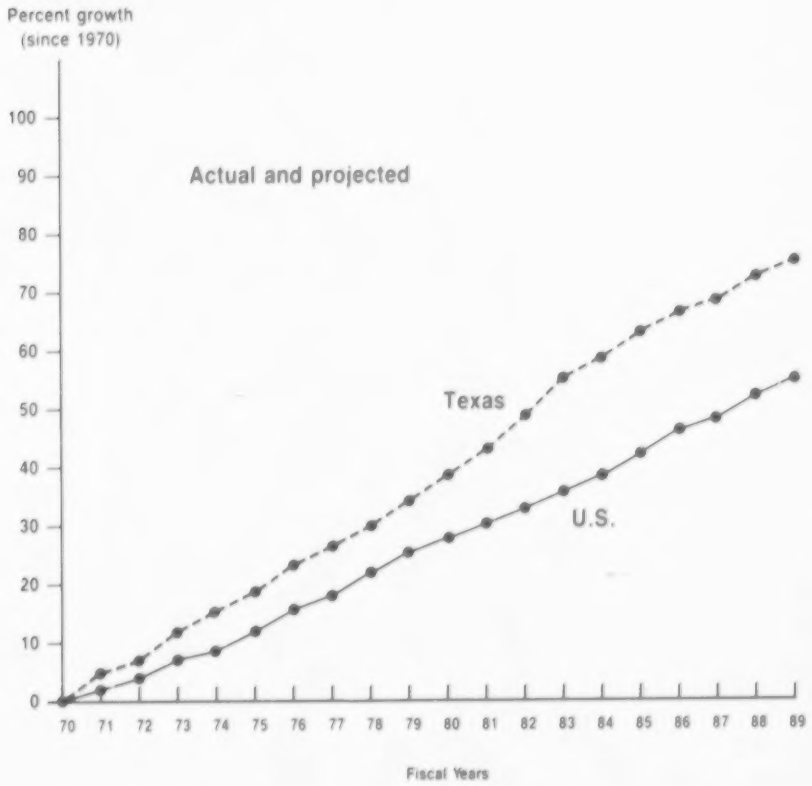
Services to Aged and Disabled

People 85 and older are the fastest growing age group in America. By the end of the century, an estimated 5 million Americans will be older than 85. Many of them will be in nursing homes.

With annual nursing home costs for individuals averaging from $15,000 to $18,000 a year in Texas, the average median income of just over $11,500 for elderly Texans doesn't come close to covering the costs of care. Many elderly and disabled people are getting trapped—they don't make enough to pay for their own care, but they make too much to qualify for Medicaid. The outlook for all lower- and middle-income Texans is grim—the number of people at risk of impoverishment as a result of high and sustained costs of long-term care is expected to increase steadily.

Growth in Elderly Population

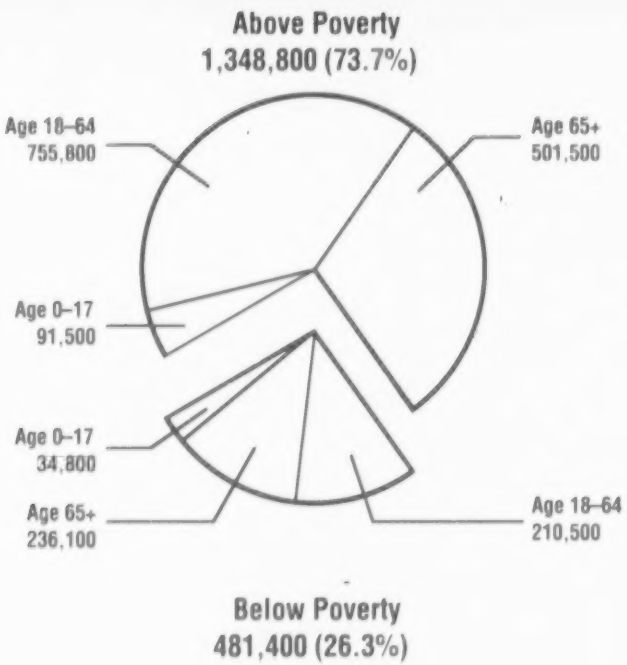
Texas and United States
FY 1970–89



About 2.3 million elderly and disabled people spent some time as residents of nursing homes throughout the nation this year, according to a study by the Brookings Institute. The study indicated an increase of 75 percent, to more than 4 million, by the year 2020. In the same period, the number of elderly and disabled people receiving home health care will increase from 4 million to 6.8 million. Because of limited funds, however, Texans are limited in their access to community care services. Income limits are the same as for nursing homes, and during the past five years, even those who are eligible are increasingly likely to end up on waiting lists.

Disabled Texans by Age Group

Estimated FY 1988
Total = 1,830,200



Elderly and disabled people who do live alone or with relatives face other problems, too. An estimated 201,400 elderly and disabled Texans were abused, neglected or exploited by a relative or caregiver in 1988, according to U.S. House Select Subcommittee on Aging projections. The population most at risk for abuse, Texans over age 74, is expected to increase by 42 percent between 1980 and 1990.

Adult Protective Services

It's hard to believe that anyone would abuse, neglect or exploit an elderly or disabled person, but it happens. Public awareness of the problem is growing and so are reports of such incidents—an increase of 17.9 percent this fiscal year. Still, in real numbers that is only 18,896 reports. What about the other almost 183,000 people who never got any help?

And why does it happen in the first place? Research and experience indicate that situations involving abuse, neglect or exploitation usually occur when caregivers are both emotionally and physically exhausted from the demands of providing daily care; when adult family members are financially or emotionally dependent on vulnerable elders; when caregivers have histories of drug or alcohol abuse or deep-seated hostilities; or when the victims themselves are unable to provide self-care due to mental or physical incapacities.

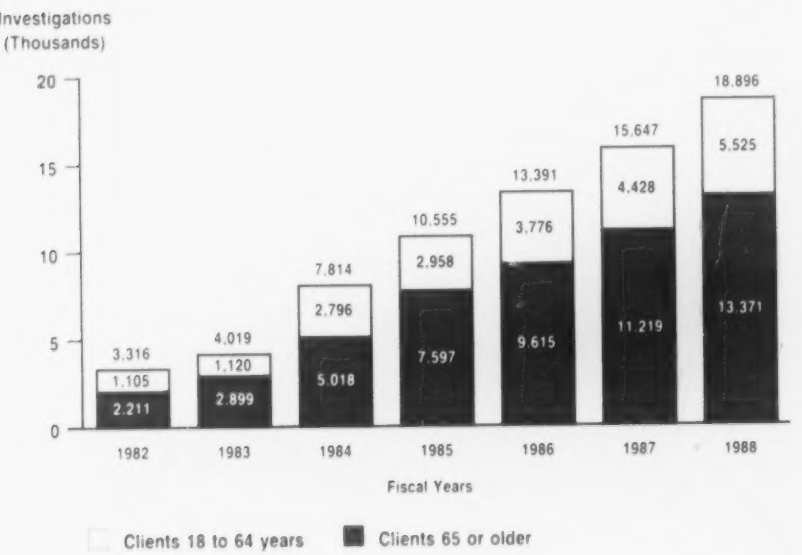
Abuse is defined by law as "willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement or cruel punishment." Neglect, the withholding of needed care, food or other necessities, happens in similar circumstances. Self-neglect happens when mental or physical impairments prevent individuals from recognizing or being able to provide for their personal needs. Exploitation occurs when a

caregiver or other person uses an elderly or disabled person's resources for monetary or personal benefit rather than using it to help the owner.

These situations occur not only to the frail elderly but also to adult disabled people, who account for about 30 percent of the reports received. When reports are received, trained caseworkers begin an investigation within 24 hours. Three-fourths of all reports are found to be valid.

Adult Protective Services Investigations

FY 1982–88



Services are voluntary unless the person is found to be in a life-threatening situation and lacks the capacity to consent to service. In these cases, the worker may petition the court for an emergency order for protective services. In fiscal year 1988, this was necessary in less than 1 percent of the cases.

In all cases, staff work with the victims, family members, other interested people and community agencies to remedy the situations. Caseworkers have continued to provide timely and appropriate investigations and follow-up in spite of the 18 percent increase in reports with a staffing increase of only 7.7 percent.

For the first time, the department received funding of $990,000 in fiscal year 1988 to help fill some of the gaps in the community and family support systems for these clients. A major problem in the past has been the lack of guardians for individuals who could not manage their affairs and take care of themselves alone. To address this need, a statewide volunteer guardianship recruitment and support program was initiated. In addition, funds were used for short-term emergency services such as shelter, nursing care, home care, medical and psychiatric evaluations, intensive in-home care, and emergency expenditures for food, clothing, personal care items and medications. The availability of these services, even on a limited basis, has improved the department's ability to respond to crises in victims' lives that caused the need for protective services.

Another resource was the authorization of $693,000 for respite care services for caregivers of aged or disabled adults. In some cases, caregivers can be temporarily relieved from the demands of caregiving responsibilities to reduce serious stress and burnout and possibly avoid abuse or neglect. Respite care may be provided in the client's home or in a wide range of out-of-home care settings. Priority is given to adult protective services clients; however, other elderly or disabled people with incomes up to 200 percent of federal poverty guidelines may qualify.

A third change in Adult Protective Services was implementation of legislative provisions assigning the department to monitor and oversee investigations of abuse, neglect or exploitation in facilities certified, licensed, operated or registered by other state agencies. In addition, when complaints are made about other agencies' investigations in these facilities, the department is authorized to reinvestigate. Formal agreements were established with the involved agencies to describe the procedures for carrying out these provisions. The department is also required to report annually to the governor, Legislature and the affected state agencies about trends or systematic problems and to submit recommendations for resolutions.

Federal funding for the Collaborative Elder Abuse Prevention Project (CEAPP) continued through fiscal year 1988. The project is responsible for developing strategies for the prevention and treatment of abuse and for designing a model for a coordinated services delivery system involving all other state agencies that can contribute to elder abuse prevention.

Community Care

For those elderly and disabled people who have chronic health problems that limit their abilities to take care of themselves, long-term care is essential. Most people with these problems prefer to receive assistance in their own homes as long as possible so they can maintain their independence and stay in familiar surroundings. For these individuals, community care programs, along with family support services, can help.

The department's community care services primarily help clients with activities of daily living such as bathing, dressing, grooming, toileting, meal preparation and related housekeeping tasks. Other services are also available to help clients maintain their independence. Some of the services provide support to families as they provide care and assistance to their elderly or disabled members.

Eligibility for all community care services is limited to those people who have high degrees of functional limitations. Additionally, financial eligibility requirements are similar to those for nursing home care.

The two largest community care services, Primary Home Care and Family Care, provide specific help with the activities of daily living to clients in their own homes. Higher degrees of functional limitations are required for these services than for other community care services.

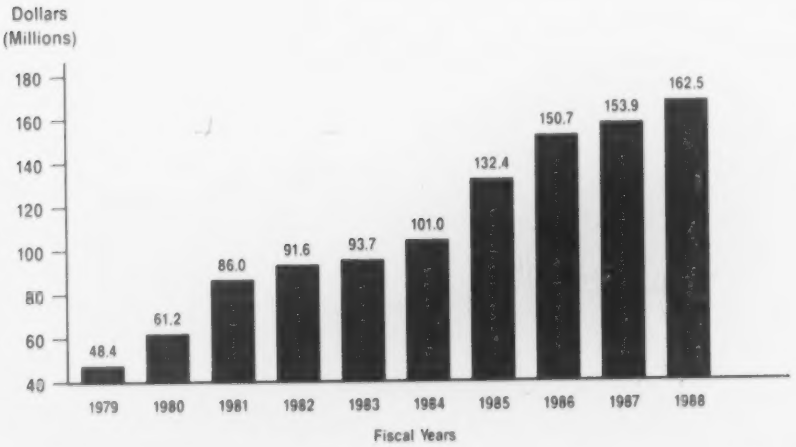
Primary Home Care, which requires a medical need for personal care assistance and a physician's approval and nursing supervision, is paid for by Medicaid. Family Care provides similar services to people who do not qualify for Medicaid in a community setting. The department contracts with licensed home health agencies to provide these services. Clients in the Family Care program can receive up to 20 hours of service per week, while Primary Home Care clients can receive up to 30. During the fiscal year, Family Care clients averaged about 8.9 hours of care per week. Primary Home Care clients averaged about 12.4 hours per week.

Congregate and home-delivered meals provided hot, nutritious meals in a central location or a client's home through community-based provider agencies. All menus were approved by a registered dietician or nutritionist.

A new Tel-Assistance program was implemented this year to provide assistance with telephone bills for poor and disabled elderly persons who are heads of household.

Emergency Response System services provided 24-hour monitoring through qualified community-based agencies. Services were available to functionally impaired elderly or disabled adults who lived alone or who were physically isolated from the community. Eligible clients received an electronic monitoring device which, when triggered, automatically alerted a base station. The base station then had a preselected volunteer check on the person with the problem. Knowing that someone would respond if an emergency occurred often eased an elderly or disabled person's apprehension about living alone.

Community Care Expenditures
FY 1979–88

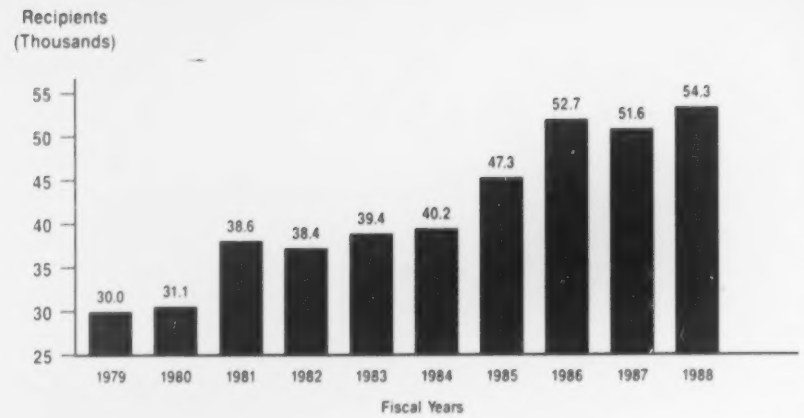


For some older and disabled people, living alone was not an option. Their impairments were not severe enough to warrant nursing care in an institutional setting, but they required someone close by to see that their needs were met.

Adult Foster Care provided supervision and assistance with daily living to eligible adults in 24-hour settings. Adult foster care homes provided care for up to four clients, and licensed group homes

Community Care Recipients per Month

FY 1979–88



provided care for five to eight. In Adult Foster Care, the client paid for his own room and board, and the department paid the caregiver for the personal care and supervision services.

Residential Care served larger groups of clients. Services included room, food, protective supervision, personal care, social contact, recreation, housekeeping, laundry, escort and transportation. Living arrangements ranged from apartments to converted nursing facilities.

Some elderly and disabled people needed intensive services during the day. Day Activity and Health Services provided personal care, nursing services, physical rehabilitation, nutrition, transportation and supportive services in adult day-care facilities licensed by the Texas Department of Health and certified by DHS. These services were available at least 10 hours each weekday and could provide respite for clients' families.

Special Services for the Handicapped were available to the disabled through provider agencies. Clients received counseling, personal care, help with developing skills needed for independent living and transportation.

Beginning in May, a Medicaid Hospice program was implemented. The program serves Medicaid clients who have a medical prognosis of six months or less to live and have chosen hospice care.

During the fiscal year, three special programs addressed needs of disabled people for community-based services. The Shared Attendant Care project targeted the needs of younger physically disabled people who required personal care and transportation to maintain living arrangements in the community. It allowed clients to hire and supervise their own attendants and schedule care according to their particular daily routines.

The Waiver Program for Medically Dependent Children was expanded during the year to serve up to 120 severely disabled children at home rather than in an institution.

The In-home and Family Support pilot project was implemented this fiscal year, using funds from the Texas Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities. The project is designed to help people with developmental disabilities who are not mentally retarded or mentally ill live at home. It provides a cash subsidy of up to

$3,600 per year to purchase equipment or services, as well as a one-time subsidy amount of $3,600 for major equipment or architectural changes.

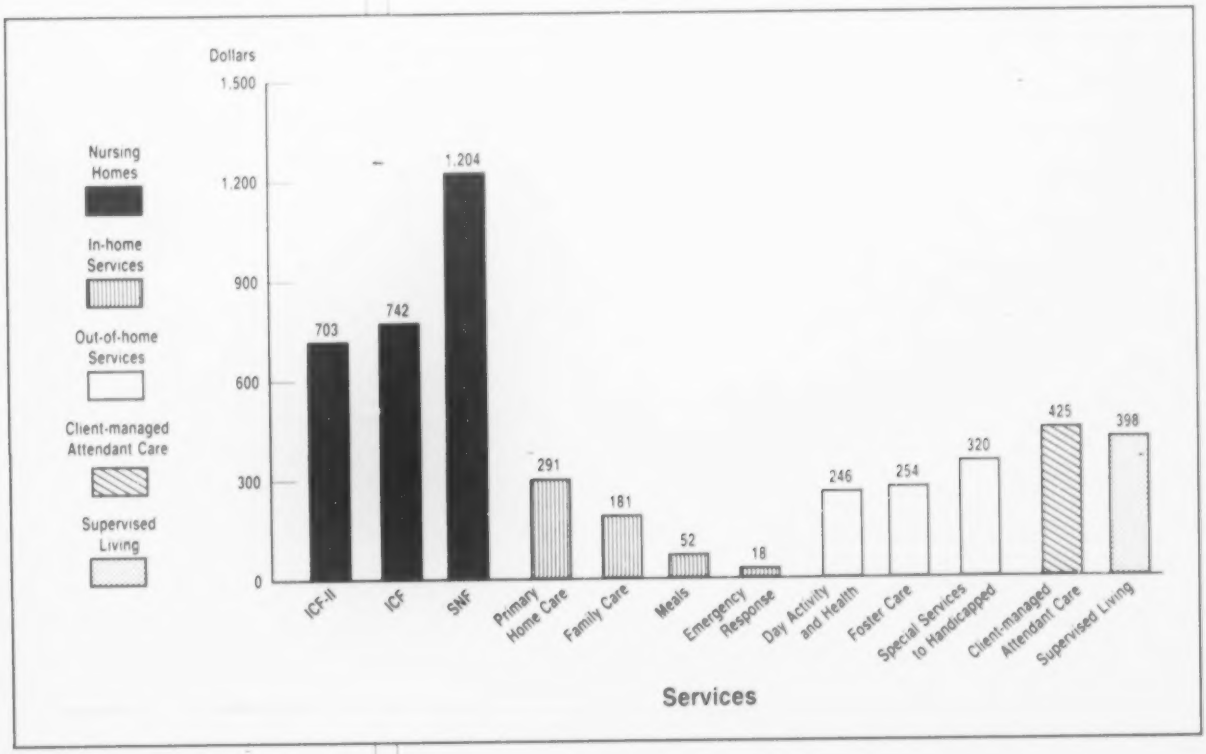
In addition, the department is requesting a Home and Community-based Waiver to provide services to people with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

Several planning and coordination efforts for the disabled were started this year. A subcommittee of the Advisory Committee for Services to Aged and Disabled studied the department's services for disabled persons and made recommendations to the Board of Human Services and the Legislature. Six other state agencies and the department signed a formal agreement to coordinate services for the disabled. The department entered into another agreement to coordinate services for deaf and hearing-impaired individuals and developed a long-range plan with another agency to coordinate services for developmentally disabled individuals. Another agreement was signed by four other agencies and the department to ensure continuity of care for physically handicapped and frail elderly individuals who have been released from the Department of Corrections.

Community care served an average of 54,314 clients per month in fiscal year 1988 at a cost of $162.5 million. This compared to 51,586 clients served per month last fiscal year at a cost of $153.9 million. Because of the stringent eligibility requirements implemented in 1986, eligible community care clients continued to be placed on waiting lists, and, as a result of the lists, many were discouraged from applying.

Average Monthly Cost per Client

Institutional and Community Care Services FY 1988



Institutional Care

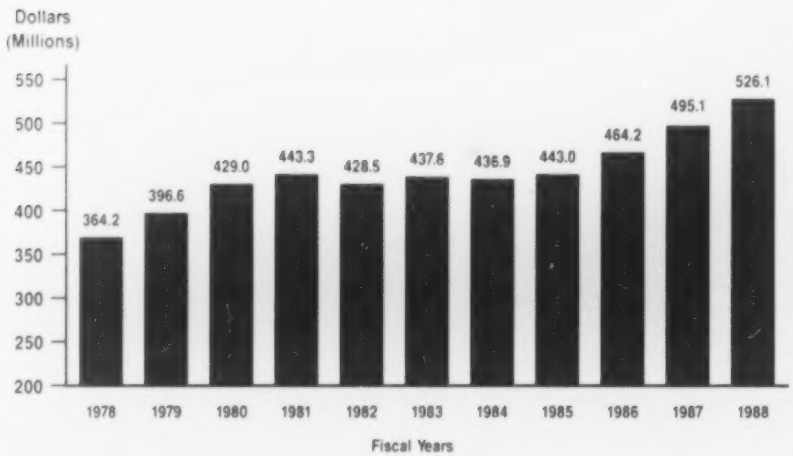
When a person can no longer manage at home, even with community care and family assistance, long-term institutional care in a nursing home setting is needed. Depending on the person's condition, nursing home care is provided in either skilled nursing facilities (SNF) or intermediate care facilities (ICF).

During fiscal year 1988, an average of 55,800 people received care each month at an annual cost of $526.1 million. The previous year, an average of 55,409 clients received nursing home care each month at an annual cost of $495.1 million.

Medicaid clients in ICFs and SNFs may be eligible for rehabilitation services through Goal-directed Therapy. This activity provides physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech language pathology services. During the fiscal year, an average of 55 clients per month received services at a total cost of $251,000 as compared to 35 clients per month served at a total cost of $146,775 in fiscal year 1987.

Institutional care was also furnished to needy mentally retarded people in three levels of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded (ICF-MR). During the year, a monthly average of 4,254 clients received care in community-based facilities at a cost of $79.2 million.

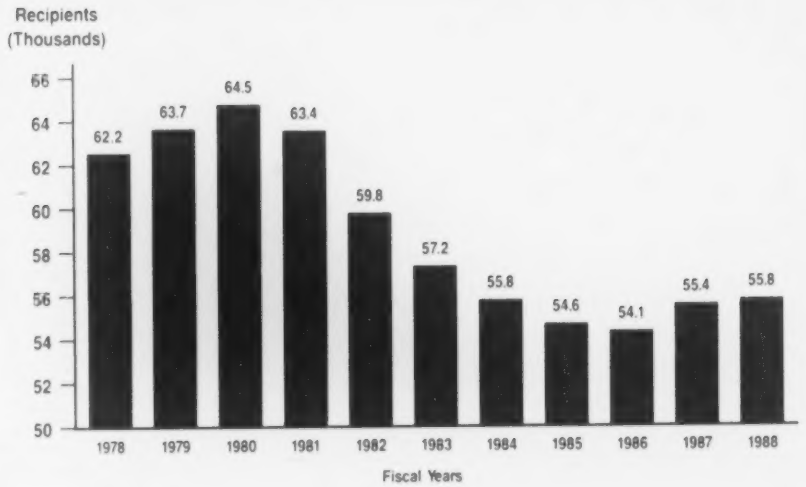
Long-term Institutional Care Expenditures
FY 1978-88



Mentally retarded and developmentally disabled Texans who are eligible for Medicaid also receive care at state institutions. About 7,514 were served in state institutions at a cost of $291.8 million, including the state funds appropriated to the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

To provide an alternative to institutional care for the mentally retarded, the department, in cooperation with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, has worked to expand the 1915(c) Waiver for Home and Community Services. This program provided in-home and out-of-home services for 372 mentally retarded clients in fiscal year 1988, and federal approval has been received to serve 1,350 clients by 1993.

Long-term Institutional Care Recipients per Month
FY 1978-88



A number of important changes were initiated in the nursing home program during fiscal year 1988. National nursing home reform legislation was included in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987. The law makes a number of changes that will be phased in over the next several years and are designed to improve the quality of care in nursing homes.

Some of the major changes include required training for all nurse aides, assurance that a licensed nurse will be on duty around the clock and registered nurses on duty seven days a week, increases in social work staffing, and increases in the client's personal needs allotment from $25 to $30 per month. Increased funding will be needed to pay for these required improvements during the next few years.

Another initiative that will positively impact nursing home quality is the case mix reimbursement system that will pay nursing homes based on the actual care need of the clients in the nursing home. Under this system, reimbursement rates will more adequately reflect the levels of effort required to effectively care for the clients served.

Client Eligibility

To qualify for the department's community care or institutional services, an aged or disabled person must have a demonstrated need for the service and meet the financial eligibility requirements. Need for service is determined through detailed functional and medical assessments of the person's condition.

Financial eligibility is based on a person's income and resources, such as property, bank accounts and insurance policies. To be eligible for Medicaid, countable resources must not exceed $1,900, and countable income must not exceed $707.15 per month. The income eligibility ceiling for community care services is $707.15 per month, and the maximum resource limit is $5,000. More than 60 percent of those who receive community care are eligible for Supplemental Security Income and have less than $354 income per month.

Health Care

Health Care

Congress has begun to broaden Medicaid coverage so that year by year, more low-income people can become eligible. But the process is slow, and the need is great.

The process is even slower in Texas. According to federal regulations, Medicaid benefits can be made available to all pregnant women and children at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level, regardless of family status or welfare eligibility; to children in two-parent families who have income below the federal poverty level; and to elderly people with a maximum monthly income of $1,062 who need nursing home care.

Historically, however, Medicaid benefits have been tied to welfare eligibility levels set by the states. Rather than setting eligibility requirements at the federal poverty level of $9,690 for a family of three, Texas sets the limit for eligibility at about 23 percent of the poverty level. In other words, a potential AFDC family of three with an annual income of more than $2,208 in Texas does not qualify for Medicaid. Texas disqualifies two-parent families, unless one parent is unable to work because of a medical incapacity. Elderly Texans can have no more than $707.15 income per month to qualify for Medicaid assistance for nursing home care.

Nursing homes that care for Medicaid patients are paid $35.62 per day for intermediate nursing care and $48.42 per day for skilled nursing care, plus an additional $7.59 per day for extreme cases. Texas ranks among the bottom four states in Medicaid reimbursement levels for nursing home care.

The low eligibility limits are set by the state to stretch legislative appropriations to cover as many people as possible. The result is that Texas provides health care to only the poorest of its poor citizens. Describing health care for Texas' poor as "at best erratic and at worst inaccessible," the Select Committee on Medicaid and Family Services called this year for a massive revamping of the state's Medicaid program.

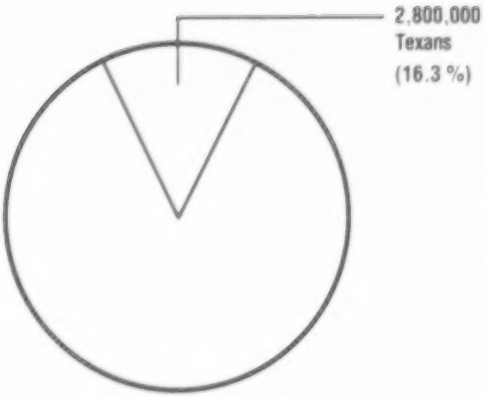
According to the committee's report, a full 53 percent of all Texas children living in poverty have no health insurance. "In Texas, the number of uninsured, poor, pregnant women is substantially higher than in other states of comparable size because of the restrictive Medicaid eligibility criteria," the report says.

This fiscal year, the board approved a limited expansion of health services to pregnant women and children up to age 2 with incomes at or below 100 percent of the federal poverty level.

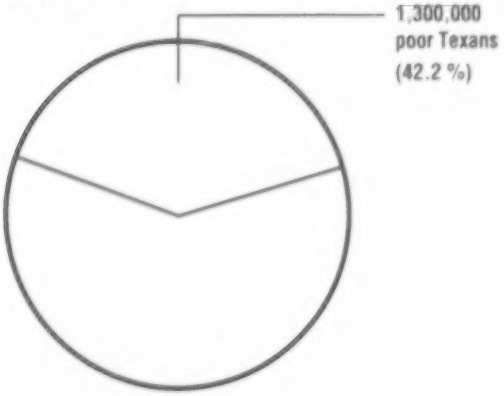
The Uninsured in Texas

FY 1988

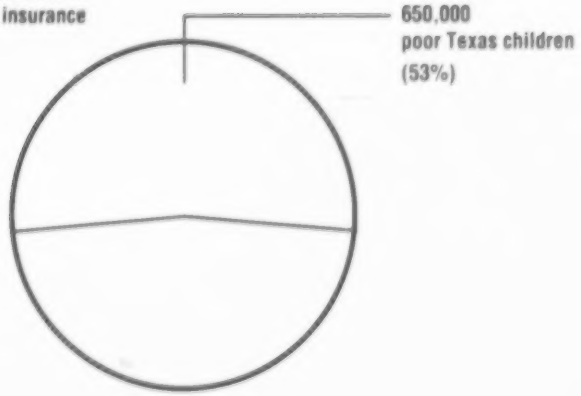
Percentage of total Texas population with no health insurance



Percentage of Texans who are below the poverty level and have no health insurance



Percentage of Texas children who live below the poverty level and have no health insurance



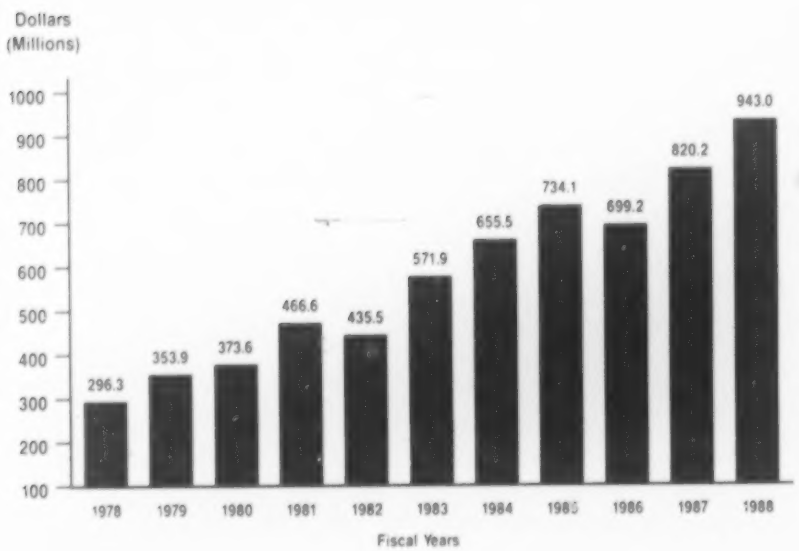
Purchased Health Services

An estimated 2.8 million Texans have no health coverage. When they are ill or injured, many of the uninsured rely on hospital emergency rooms for health care—or they don't seek treatment at all because they can't pay.

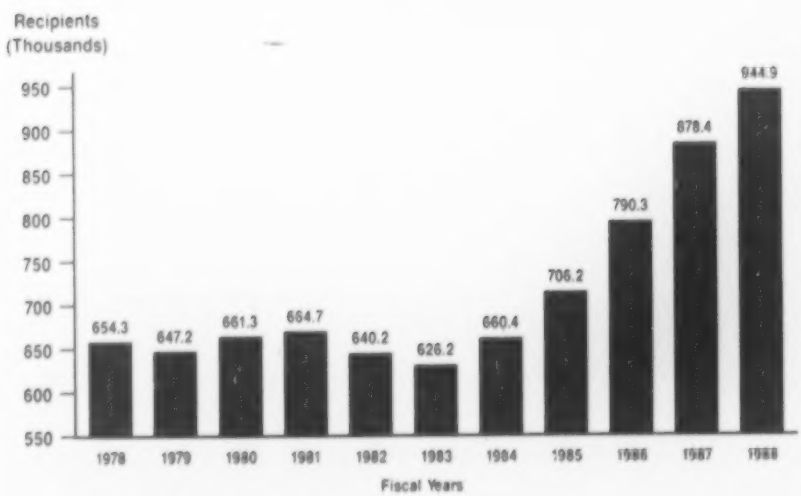
Paying for health care is becoming an increasingly difficult problem. As health care costs rise faster than the Consumer Price Index, Texas continues to struggle with the limited amount of dollars available for the purchase of health care for the poor.

To make the most of the dollars available, the department emphasizes health care for pregnant women and small children. The two groups benefit from early intervention because problems detected early can be treated at lower costs and lesser trauma. Early detection of problems in pregnancy can also prevent or reduce the incidence of low-birth-weight babies—a prime indicator of major health problems in newborns.

Purchased Health Expenditures
FY 1978-88



Purchased Health Services Recipient Months per Month
FY 1978-88



* This total does not include SMIB premiums

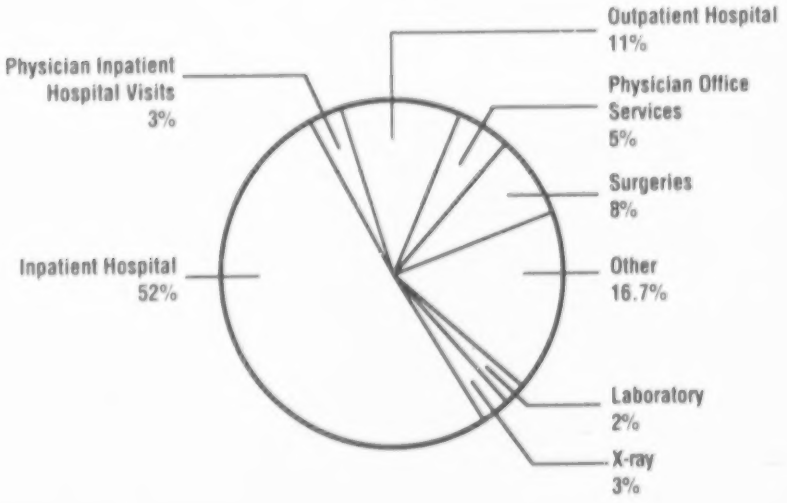
The provision of services to eligible poor children has always been a major focus of the department. This fiscal year, more than 494,930 children received Medicaid services at a cost of $263,279,770, up 34 percent from 1987. Twenty-three of those children received a heart, liver, bone marrow, cornea or kidney transplant at a total cost of $563,040.

Because transplants are becoming more common as treatments for serious problems, the Board of Human Services approved an additional 30 days of inpatient hospital care for people in need of transplants, regardless of previous benefits used. The board also waived the $50,000 limit for inpatient hospital care during a year for transplant recipients. Children further benefited from the board's addition of orthodontia services for children under age 21.

Health care for elderly people is also a departmental priority. In fiscal year 1988, 197,437 elderly Texans, a 1 percent decrease in the number served in 1987, received medical care under Medicaid at a cost of $122,139,849. Although the number of people receiving services decreased, the cost of care for the elderly rose 16 percent during the year. In 1987, 199,392 elderly people received health care services at a cost of $113,610,899.

The department provides a wide range of services to aged, blind and disabled people; AFDC families; foster care children; and other groups who meet income and resource requirements for Medicaid eligibility. Included are inpatient and outpatient hospital, physician, laboratory, X-ray, ambulance, chiropractic, podiatry, home health, optometric, ambulatory, surgery, nurse midwife, birthing center and rural health clinic services, as well as eyeglasses and hearing aids. In fiscal year 1988, coverage was extended to include those services performed by a dentist that are also covered if performed by a physician.

Purchased Health Benefit Payments
FY 1988



The department purchases these services by paying a monthly insurance premium to the National Heritage Insurance Company (NHIC). Payments for health care services are then made by NHIC

to medical providers. Only medical providers such as physicians, hospitals and laboratories can be paid for services. Recipients are not reimbursed for medical expenses by the Medicaid program. The department does not pay for experimental or investigational procedures and requires prior authorization on certain services to assure that the services are appropriate and necessary to the needs of the individual.

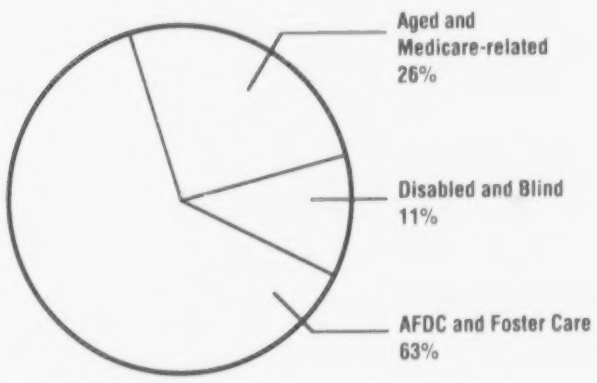
Premiums and associated costs during the fiscal year for health care services totaled $878 million. Services were provided to a total of 944,875 people, an 8 percent increase over the 878,383 people served the previous year.

Although the cost of health care continued to rise, the department's policy of using Medicaid as the payor of last resort once again resulted in major savings. By requiring payment from other insurance sources, the department recouped more than $13.2 million. By requiring providers to bill other insurance sources, including Medicare, before billing Medicaid, the department avoided costs of more than $576.2 million.

The services purchased by the department for recipients are designed to meet and maintain a high standard of health care. The goal is to provide the type, scope and quality of health services available to the general public. In fiscal year 1988, the department conducted a study to determine how health care services provided under Medicaid to needy Texans compared with health care available to workers through employer group-health coverage.

Purchased Health Payments by Recipient Group

FY 1988



The study concluded that most employer group-health benefits are more liberal than those provided by Medicaid, especially in inpatient hospital care. Employer coverage allows up to 365 days per year for inpatient hospital care, whereas Medicaid limits such care to 30 days per benefit period or "spell of illness." The one area in which Medicaid exceeds most all group coverages is in benefits for long-term nursing home care.

Last fiscal year, to encourage efficiency in managing inpatient hospital care, the department initiated a prospective payment system that classifies medical conditions by Diagnosis Related Groups (DRGs). Hospitals are paid a fixed amount for a particular DRG classification rather than being reimbursed for each separate service performed while a patient is hospitalized.

This fiscal year, to ensure that hospitals are adequately reimbursed for care provided to Medicaid eligibles, the board established a minimum $1,200 reimbursement for each hospital admission under the DRG system.

Efforts to identify recipients who use health care services excessively and inappropriately continued during the year. Excessive or inappropriate users are "locked-in" to a primary care physician so the use of services can be better controlled. The department reviewed and took action on some 24,000 cases to better control the use of health care services. The number of locked-in recipients increased from 6,680 in fiscal year 1987 to 7,081 this year. These actions resulted in a savings of $72 million as compared to $36.3 million last year.

The department also successfully recovered more than $129,900 in fraudulent or abusive overcharges to the program. Sanctions, such as suspension or exclusion from the Medicaid program, were imposed on 93 medical providers, and convictions were obtained on 28 providers for program-related fraud.

Indigent Health Care

In 1985, the 69th Legislature passed a number of bills addressing indigent health care in Texas. Legislative action was aimed at three main categories of medically needy people who did not qualify for the state Medicaid program: high-risk pregnant women; men, women and children who lacked primary health care; and sick people who were among the poorest of the poor. The legislation was designed to supplement the minimal coverage offered through the Medicaid program by providing benefits not available through Medicaid.

The department was assigned responsibility for the County Indigent Health Care Program (CIHCP); assistance to hospitals that provide disproportionate amounts of indigent health care; and the Computerized Integrated Eligibility program.

The CIHCP is aimed at the 136 counties that are not fully served by public hospitals or hospital districts. According to the law, if an indigent patient is a resident of a county area not served by a public hospital or hospital district, the county is financially responsible for the patient's health care.

A county is legally liable for spending up to 10 percent of its general revenue tax levy for hospital and medical services for people who meet AFDC income and resource limits but are categorically ineligible for Medicaid. Their incomes generally are below 25 percent of the federal poverty level.

Once a county reaches the 10 percent limit, the department will reimburse 80 percent of additional county expenditures. County liability is limited to $30,000 or 30 days of hospital or skilled nursing facility care for each eligible resident per year.

Eligible county residents receive inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician services, laboratory services, X-rays, family planning, skilled nursing care, rural health clinic services and up to three prescribed drugs per month.

The department writes rules used by counties operating the program and provides technical assistance and support. The department is also responsible for resolving residency disputes between governmental entities and providers but has no program enforcement authority.

During fiscal year 1988, counties spent more than $18.6 million on mandatory services for eligible residents, up from nearly $10.6 million in fiscal year 1987, and approved more than 11,715 households for health care services, as compared to approximately 9,200 households approved last year. While only one county received state assistance in the first program year, 12 counties received $3,028,396 in state matching funds in fiscal year 1988.

The legislation also requires public hospitals to provide inpatient and outpatient hospital services to eligible residents who live within their service areas. Hospital districts are required to provide indigent residents with the health care services specified by the state constitution and enabling legislation. Public hospital eligibility requirements cannot be more restrictive than those the department developed for counties. The 70th Legislature exempted hospital authorities from the responsibilities mandated for public hospitals.

The Legislature also appropriated $4 million to the department for assistance to hospitals that provide disproportionate amounts of indigent health care. These state funds were matched with federal funds. By the end of the biennium, approximately $9.4 million will have been distributed to 110 hospitals.

The 1985 indigent health care initiative required the department and the Texas Department of Health to implement a Computerized Integrated Eligibility program to address access and funding complexities associated with the expansion of health care services. The Legislature appropriated $750,000 to continue this initiative in fiscal year 1988.

The two departments worked closely in a joint effort to develop and implement the program in health care sites across the state. By the end of the fiscal year, 11 Integrated Eligibility sites were operational, and four others were in the proposal stage. More than 150 other sites, ranging from county eligibility programs to public hospitals, reported using Integrated Eligibility screening tools designed to help staff appropriately refer clients to the program that can most effectively meet their needs.

Coordination of services and program eligibility has been one of the major accomplishments of the integrated eligibility process. Health and social service providers at the state and local levels have

begun to explore overlaps and gaps in services, think about single points of entry, and look for more prudent funding possibilities. Client access to services and program eligibility has been eased, duplication of efforts among agencies has been reduced and appropriate use of state and local funds has been ensured.

A health care coordinator in each region serves as liaison between the department and area health care providers.

Pharmacy Services

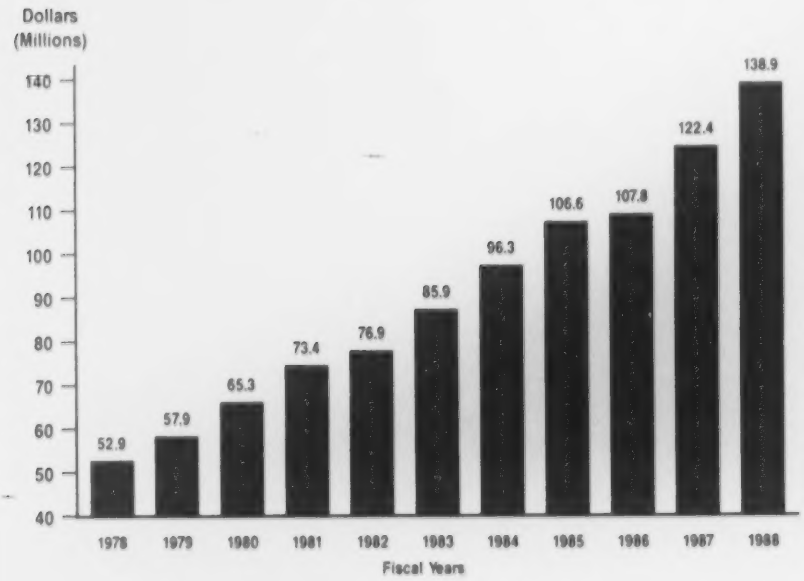
Providing drugs for the treatment and control of illness can improve a patient's quality of life and may reduce the need for hospitalization or other more costly services. Medicaid recipients are eligible for medications prescribed by a physician through the department's Vendor Drug program.

New federal regulations, which became effective Oct. 29, 1987, eliminated previous requirements pertaining to dispensing fees and set new upper limits for reimbursement of generically available drugs. The limits resulted in the lowering of several Maximum Allowable Cost levels in the Medicaid formulary.

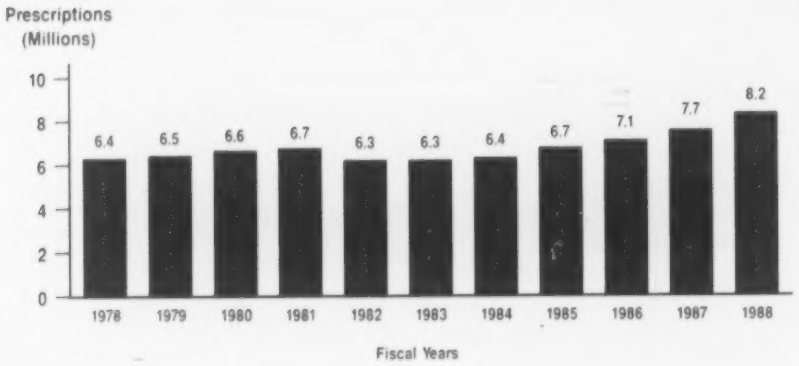
As a result of an earlier federal interpretation, family planning drugs and supplies were exempted from the limitation on the number of drugs a client may receive during a specific period of time. Effective July 1, 1988, family planning drugs and supplies were available without regard to normal prescription limitations.

Effective Jan. 1, 1988, the department entered into an agreement with the Texas Department of Health (TDH) to provide Medicaid recipients with Retrovir (AZT), the newly approved drug for the treatment of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS-related Complex. TDH was already supplying AZT to low-income recipients under a special federal grant.

Vendor Drug Expenditures
FY 1978–88



Vendor Drug Prescriptions
FY 1978-88



so the interagency agreement helped stretch the grant dollars by reimbursing for Medicaid eligibles with Vendor Drug program funds. The use of this agreement allowed the department to ensure coverage of the expensive drug for Medicaid recipients at a much lower cost to the program, and without duplication of administrative costs.

During the year, 3,505 providers contracted with the department to fill prescriptions. The department paid pharmacists directly for prescription drugs and related services.

The average prescription price increased from $15.87 in fiscal year 1987 to $16.41 this year. Total expenditures increased from $122.4 million to $137.7 million, and the number of prescriptions increased from 7.7 million to 8.4 million.

Medical Transportation

To help Medicaid clients make use of medically necessary services, the department furnished non-emergency transportation through contracts with metropolitan transit authorities, local taxi companies, independent school districts, community agencies, private corporations and other organizations. More than 475 volunteers also provided transportation and were reimbursed for mileage.

During the fiscal year, the department tested a regional project in which clients could use a toll-free telephone number to request transportation. The procedure proved to be cost-effective and efficient, so it will be expanded next year.

The department spent $4.7 million to pay for 364,923 one-way trips in fiscal year 1988 as compared to 372,682 one-way trips purchased for $4.6 million last year. The average cost per trip increased as a result of additional service provided in rural areas where greater distances increase the costs.

Administration

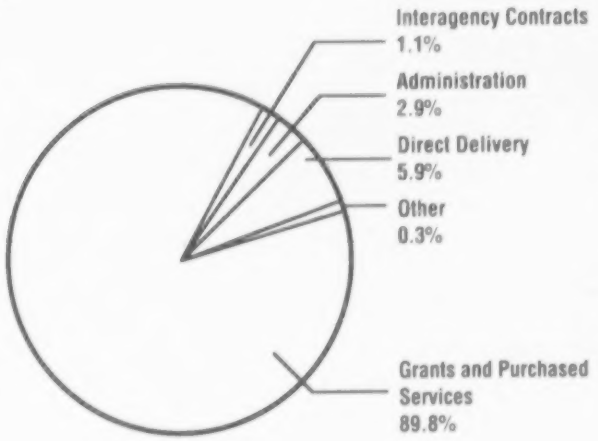
Administration

During fiscal year 1988, the department disbursed, in state and federal dollars, more than $4.1 billion, including the value of food stamps and distributed food. A significant portion of that total, or $3 billion, came from federal sources.

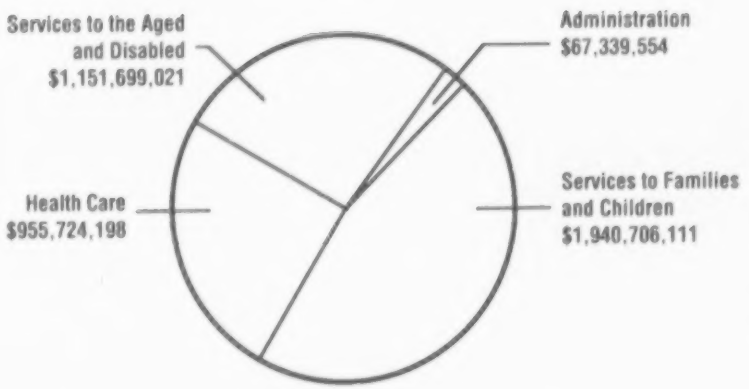
Nearly 89.8 percent of the budget goes for direct client benefits such as food stamps, commodities, grants and purchased services. These funds augment city and county budgets and flow directly into Texas communities. About 5.9 percent of the budget pays for direct delivery staff, primarily child protective services workers and those who determine eligibility for AFDC, food stamps and Medicaid.

Of the total budget, the department spent only 2.9 percent on administration, one of the lowest percentages in state government.

Estimated Agency Expenditures by Functional Category
FY 1988



Estimated Agency Expenditures by Service Area
FY 1988



Includes the value of food stamps ($970.1 million) and commodities distributed ($146.0 million).

Information Systems

The department embarked on the WelNet strategy in 1981 to replace paper-based manual processes with more modern automated systems and make these available to staff throughout the state. Due to the number of agency employees, budget limitations and technical staff constraints, a phased implementation was adopted.

Implementation of this strategy continued in fiscal year 1988 with the addition of 1,171 automated workstations throughout the state, bringing the total number to 6,857.

Plans for the extension of the WelNet project call for the installation of an additional 2,527 workstations in fiscal year 1989, 3,772 in 1990, and 1,706 in 1991. Expected benefits include control of staff increases, increased capability for monitoring program service delivery, and more timely and accurate eligibility and benefit calculations.

During the fiscal year, a new Financial Management Information System (FMIS) was designed to replace the agency's 15-year-old fiscal management system. The FMIS will conform with generally accepted accounting principles, provides timely financial information and maintains a readily retrievable audit trail of financial transactions. The system is composed of four major parts: general ledger, accounts payable, comptroller interface/document tracking and cost allocation. The general ledger section was implemented Sept. 1, 1988.

An automated statewide Tel-Assistance Service (TAS) was developed to provide a 65 percent reduction in residential local exchange telephone service charges for eligible clients. Approximately 20,000 low-income clients are expected to be certified as eligible for TAS through the 66 telephone companies in Texas.

A plan for replacing old word-processing equipment was developed and implemented. Obsolete word processors are being replaced with microcomputers with standard word-processing software.

New procedures were implemented in the Office for Information Systems (OIS) to expedite payment of claims for services provided to newborns. As a result, the backlog of claims by medical services providers was reduced from more than 8,000 to about 200, and providers are being reimbursed sooner.

In addition to the above, 1,056 requests for changes and enhancements to existing systems were developed and implemented in direct support of the department's mission.

Early this year, the recipient mail operation, designed to mail all computer-generated client benefits, was merged with computer operations. The two were merged so that mail preparation equipment could be more effectively used in readying the client deliverables, such as AFDC warrants and Medicaid identification cards, that are mailed from the department each month.

The OIS budget supports new capital investments as well as operation of the department's mainframe computers, a statewide network and a staff of 420 who provide support for the

department's automation needs. OIS expenditures dropped from $39 million in fiscal year 1987 to $27.5 million this year due to lower capital acquisition costs.

Future expenditures for automation are guided by the department's Strategic Plan, the Legislative Appropriation Request, and a five-year Automated Information and Telecommunications Systems Plan for fiscal years 1989 through 1993.

Personnel, Business Services

The department's Staff Development Division prepared additional computer-based/computer-assisted instructional materials to help regional staff use automation software for service delivery. Staff also provided program-specific management training for better use of available resources.

Managers and supervisors were given the opportunity to participate in personnel management and employee relations training. Training components included employee selection and evaluation, employee discipline, privacy issues, employment discrimination and other legal matters affecting employment.

To improve the selection and promotion process for income assistance workers, a task force of personnel analysts, income assistance supervisors and program staff developed a model-selection plan, including tests, in-basket exercises and interview questions to use in selecting worker staff. The selection plan was implemented in all regions.

A unit leave-reporting system was implemented to replace an individual leave-reporting system, thus saving numerous work hours for staff who process the records. Leave and earnings statements were combined into one form, and computer-generated leave-reporting forms were reduced from 14,000 issued monthly to individual employees to about 1,600 issued to units. Recordkeeping was further simplified by having all leave reported and kept in quarter-hour increments.

The Civil Rights Division provided sexual harassment training to state office employees. Regional civil rights officers and staff development specialists provided the same training to regional employees. The division also provided statewide training on civil rights regulations and responsibilities mandated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Services (USDA/FNS), participated in the state office Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome training seminar and made various community education presentations.

A comprehensive civil rights compliance review procedure for the food stamp program was approved by USDA this fiscal year for implementation in fiscal year 1989. USDA/FNS also approved a pilot program that allows the department to process some civil rights complaints filed with USDA/FNS against the department's food stamp program. The pilot program is the first in the nation.

The division completed its annual affirmative action plan and continued to coordinate the implementation of regional affirmative action plans.

Safety coordinators were trained to use evacuation chairs for emergency evacuation of disabled employees from multi-story buildings, and specialized equipment for disabled employees and volunteers was purchased as needed through the Adaptive Equipment program. The division also continued to operate statewide interpreter services for deaf recipients and employees. There was a 43 percent increase in the use of interpreter services during the year.

The Printing Services Division produced 235 million impressions of agency forms, publications, policy and training materials and other materials to support all program areas within the department. The department's Printing Services Division was among the top 100 government inplant printing operations in the United States, according to a survey.

The Board of Human Services approved a full-service Employee Assistance Program (EAP) effective Sept. 1, 1988. The statewide EAP will provide counseling, assessment and referral services, a 24-hour hotline and statewide training to all employees.

The Wellness program was enhanced to include support groups such as weight loss and smoking cessation, defensive driving, brown bag seminars, blood drives, health risk appraisals, cholesterol testing, blood pressure screenings, health-related literature and a statewide "race" to promote fitness.

A display recognizing outstanding department employees was dedicated in December 1987 in the Winters Center.

The state's economic crisis continued to have an impact on the leasing of office space. Some lessors had difficulty obtaining financing to make office space suitable for the agency's needs. And, in at least two of the state's metropolitan areas, cumbersome procedures for obtaining building permits created further lease occupancy problems.

Fiscal year 1988 was the second year the agency's headquarters used United Parcel Service (UPS) ground service to send qualifying mail to agency regional offices. On the cost of shipping material that could be sent by UPS ground service, the agency saved approximately $150,000 compared to what the cost would have been to send the same material first class mail.

Fraud Control

With limited funding and burgeoning caseloads, it is imperative that people in need receive the services the department can provide. For that reason, the department is committed to detecting and recouping fraudulently received and fraudulently provided services. To this end, the Office of the Inspector General is responsible for investigating and auditing the department's programs and services.

During fiscal year 1988, the Audit Division completed 900 field

audits, 2,348 desk reviews of provider cost reports and 276 desk reviews of single audits and reviewed $215,187,994 in agency expenditures.

Staff also audited the Medicaid contract with the National Heritage Insurance Company (NHIC). During the fiscal year reviewed, NHIC received and processed 5,295,739 claims from providers for services rendered to the department's clients.

Auditors began using lap-top computers for auditing long-term care cost reports and pharmacy compliance audits.

The Single Audit Hotline was set up as a central source for answering technical questions from providers and certified public accountants about the Single Audit Act of 1984. More than 450 calls were received by the end of the year.

The Investigation Division completed 10,529 investigations involving $14,038,571.77 in overpayments. Court adjudications were obtained on 2,552 cases, and 3,642 cases of suspected fraud were handled in administrative disqualification hearings. A record $4,684,182.99 in restitution was collected in fiscal 1988.

The three-year AFDC fraud control project ended with successful results. The U.S. Congress passed legislation allowing all states to initiate similar fraud control measures in the AFDC program. The legislation, which provides for 75 percent funding for investigations and prosecutions, administrative disqualification hearings, and program penalties for fraud, was signed into law in late December 1987 and became effective April 1, 1988.

Pre-certification investigations were implemented to develop a cost-effective means for preventing people from obtaining AFDC and food stamp benefits by fraudulent acts. Using staff with investigative skills during the eligibility process will prevent benefits from being disbursed and preclude the necessity of further investigation, prosecution and collection activities. Referrals are made by workers, using pre-established criteria, on cases at the point of certification. The investigator attempts to verify the questionable eligibility factors and responds to the worker within five days.

The Office of the Inspector General was restructured to create a Support Division. It encompasses a Special Operations Section and a Headquarters Administrative Support Section. Its role is to support the Audit and Investigation Divisions.

Advisory Committees

Members of the department's nine advisory committees not only advise the department on policies and procedures, they also serve as advocates in supporting services to needy people of all ages. With their expertise and knowledge of the department's programs and services, they are instrumental in keeping their communities, groups and associations informed about potential impacts on poor people in their areas.

Sunset legislation requires advisory committees to review all proposed rules before the rules are acted upon by the Texas Board

of Human Services. This process may be bypassed only in emergency situations. Individuals and representatives of interested groups may attend advisory committee meetings, which are open to the public.

Several committees undertook efforts during the fiscal year to increase public awareness of client needs and to promote cooperation in communities. These efforts included projects and activities such as client surveys, recommendations for improving client/staff relationships, booths in malls, videos for public television, speeches, brochures, personal contacts and community meetings.

In the fall, advisors conducted public hearings in each of the 10 DHS regions to receive comments on the department's program directions and services. Advisors considered the comments as they made recommendations on the fiscal year 1989 Operating Plan and the fiscal years 1990–91 Legislative Appropriation Request.

Volunteers

Voluntarism may be the truest form of altruism. Altruism, in its truest sense, is the unselfish concern for the welfare of others. In a more strict, ethical definition, altruism is the doctrine that the welfare of society is the proper goal of an individual's actions.

The Department of Human Services is fortunate to have thousands of volunteers who practice their altruism with clients and staff every day. During fiscal year 1988, more than 13,000 volunteers each month provided critical services to clients and valuable assistance to staff throughout the department. They donated more than 1 million hours in such jobs as answering hotlines, monitoring cases, determining eligibility, typing, filing, entering data, providing foster care, providing information and referral, participating in telephone reassurance programs and delivering meals.

Volunteers continued to provide critical emergency help to clients and applicants by providing food, clothing, shelter, transportation and medical care. Many volunteer groups, however, began to explore ways of going beyond the "Band-Aid" approach by offering services that will lead to self-sufficiency and permanently improve clients' situations.

Interfaith coalitions, for example, expanded their programs into areas such as literacy training, job preparation, job search and community gardens. Professional organizations provided interview clothing, grooming aids and accessories to AFDC mothers seeking employment. A coalition developed a community-based support system for elderly people remaining in their own homes. A women's club and a non-profit youth agency cooperated with DHS staff on teen-age pregnancy prevention. Government and business offices cooperated with licensing staff in exploring the establishment of on-site day-care centers for employees' children.

And public and private sector groups are participating in a cooperative effort led by the department to address immediate and long-term needs of residents in the colonias of South Texas.

The three-member Texas Board of Human Services continued to volunteer their time hearing testimony from concerned citizens, advocating for human services, and setting policy and goals to meet the needs of the poor.

Special Services

The department provides information and referral services to clients, public officials, out-of-state agencies and the general public. In fiscal year 1988, the Special Services Division responded to a monthly average of 300 written and 3,000 telephone inquiries.

To help reduce fraud and abuse, division staff also respond to other state agencies' inquiries about the benefit status of applicants recently moved from Texas. During the fiscal year, division staff responded to a monthly average of 1,300 such calls.

The department continued to provide a toll-free number (1-800-252-9330) to help clients with information about income assistance benefits. Hotline staff responded to a monthly average of 2,400 calls.

The department continued to administer the Voluntary Adoption Registry, the only legal avenue for adopted children, birth parents and biological siblings to locate each other if they wish. Restrictive laws regulating the registry, however, have allowed only three matches since the registry was established in 1984. Currently, 167 people are registered.

Division staff also release non-identifying social and medical information to adoptees wanting information on their backgrounds. During the fiscal year, information was provided to almost 400 requestors.

Management Initiatives

Both the state and federal governments maintain a rigorous quality control system to assure the accuracy and timeliness of client eligibility decisions. In the interest of service quality and accuracy, staff of the Strategic Management, Research and Development office participated in a national task force to improve the statistical methodology mandated by the federal quality control system. They also simplified the department's service control system by developing a flexible computer system to speed up data entry and allow direct access to data by field staff.

In addition, staff conducted a needs assessment in the lower Rio Grande Valley and El Paso County in conjunction with a departmental project initiated to address needs in colonias (substandard rural subdivisions). The study revealed that 65 percent of colonias residents have no health insurance, two-thirds

of colonias adults did not finish high school, unemployment in the colonias exceeds 40 percent, one out of four homes in the colonias is not connected to treated water and 15 percent of the colonias households reported not having enough to eat.

Staff also completed a large-scale study comparing all states' Medicaid costs. Texas uses a unique insurance-based contract to pay for purchased health services provided through the Medicaid program. The study concluded that the Texas Medicaid program is administered effectively and, like all states, at a cost directly related to the cost of client services.

Recognizing employees as important resources for ideas to improve agency operations, staff implemented several new mechanisms to tap employee ideas. These included the Commissioner's Message Box; rap sessions with executives; recognition systems for individual employees and employee work groups who propose creative ways of improving operations; and an Employee Suggestion System, which now features cash awards contributed by outside sponsors for the best suggestions.

A synopsis of trends and innovations of potential significance to human services was distributed periodically to keep managers informed. The department also sponsored three symposia featuring prominent leaders who discussed employee plateauing, Texas' role in the high-technology revolution, and the state's economic and employment outlooks.

Commissioner's Report

Commissioner's Report

Texans deserve to know that Texas spreads a flimsy safety net beneath citizens who slip from the mainstream or who never get into the mainstream.

Welfare in Texas is a veneer, a very thin layer of help that comes nowhere near the point of reaching actual need. That's why throughout this report the eligibility requirements are so pitifully low—24 percent of poverty, 30 percent of poverty, 70 percent of poverty. Only the poorest of the poor are eligible. In too many cases, the assistance never even brings a family up to the poverty level, much less catapults them out of poverty.

What is poverty? Poverty is a family of three trying to live on $9,690 per year. That's take-home pay of about $186 a week for a family of three. People making this much rarely get help from the department. They make too much. Only when they lose their jobs or suffer catastrophic medical bills do they get poor enough to become eligible.

The cost of welfare is high, however, and there are so many desperately poor people in Texas. This is difficult to believe in a state that is large and rich and powerful. The truth is, Texas has more than 3 million people living in poverty. The situation is compounded by the fact that most of these 3 million poor Texans are little children, fragile elderly people and vulnerable disabled people.

This department deals with the failures of our society—the failures of families, the failures of parents, the failures of our schools and churches, the failures of our economy, and the failures of our system of jurisprudence. Yet, in our dealings, we, too, have failed to provide enough assistance to give people a hand up, to give hope for a brighter future, to do more to meet the needs.

Our failings are due, in large part, to low allocations for human services and to rigorous and stringent eligibility requirements instituted to stretch the dollars we do have. The low regard and funding for human services is understandable—ours is a state with a proud heritage of independence and self-reliance. But maybe it is time to re-evaluate whether the state's parsimonious approach is paying off. Maybe it is time to begin viewing welfare as an investment. Couldn't a new welfare system, aimed at prevention and remedy, stand alongside public and higher education as instruments for creating a vital new Texas economy and society?

The department is concentrating on preventive and remedial activities to the extent that funding is available, as evidenced by this fiscal year's expansion of health care to pregnant women and children and the refocused emphasis on employment services for AFDC mothers. No one can argue that a job is the surest path to financial independence. And studies are conclusive that prenatal care and early childhood health care pay off handsomely in future productivity.

But our efforts have been small in comparison to the potential for helping people avoid the problems of poverty. If future funding is available, our hopes are to expand transportation services to low-income working mothers and day-care and health services to their

children. The idea is to give families a foundation of support services until they can get firmly on their feet. If future funding is available, we hope to increase the income eligibility cap for nursing home care so that fewer elderly and disabled people face impoverishment as a result of their care needs. If future funding is available, we hope to implement programs and services to curb teen-age pregnancy—a goal which holds promise not only for the individuals involved, but for all of us with the resulting reductions in AFDC and health care bills.

Undeniably, improvements could be made in the existing system. The single act of achieving uniformity in the criteria for eligibility determination would be a tremendous breakthrough for recipients and for workers who have to wrestle with roughly three dozen programs and services. Achieving uniformity of criteria is easier said than done, since it would take monumental cooperation between the states and federal government.

Computers open another area for possible improvement in services. Rather than pigeonholing workers into areas of specialization, computers could allow us to return to the old-fashioned, but proven, methods by which a single worker could coordinate the necessary components of a service plan for a family in need. And we could do it faster and cheaper.

This is the time for Texans to explore a variety of philosophical questions in preparation for the 21st century. This department is on the eve of its 50th year of service. What should be its role in the future?

Clearly, protection of the vulnerable will continue, especially protecting children against abuse and neglect. Thorough internal and external studies of the entire system of protective services for children have been completed. From them should come the blueprint for changes that will last beyond the year 2000.

Prevention undoubtedly should be the byword for the future, with emphasis on employability and jobs, prevention of unwanted pregnancies and parental responsibility for the support of children as the key elements to reducing the AFDC caseload. Prevention of pregnancy is particularly important for teen-agers whose entire lives may be blown off course by the unexpected responsibilities of parenthood. This aspect of prevention gets very sensitive, but it cannot be ignored when teen pregnancy is linked with a 33 percent school dropout rate and the subsequent incapacity of young people to be productive members of the work force.

Although the health-care delivery system still remains focused on acute and chronic care, there is a strong new trend toward preventive care, toward health assessment in place of expensive testing, toward aiming at treatable or controllable conditions. Personal fitness is no longer a fad. It's a trend. And right behind it is a new awareness of the need to avoid or control diet and lifestyle habits to prevent the eventual effects of drug and alcohol dependence, hypertension, heart disease, diabetes and related

conditions. Shouldn't the Medicaid program turn in this new direction and help make preventive care a widespread reality?

The department is moving in these new directions with the cooperation and coordination with other health and human services agencies. The Sunset Act two years ago gave impetus to the momentum already established within the department for fresh approaches to human services. The wisdom of an independent citizen board has yielded priceless guidance. Federal legislation has opened doors to further change. But it has not been enough. Texas may be reaching a critical mass—a critical period in which we must decide whether we will accept a permanent poverty population or whether we will opt for a welfare system that leaves no citizen behind.

Statistics

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Estimated Expenditures by Method of Finance
Fiscal Year 1988

	Total $	Federal %	State %	Other %
Services to Families and Children				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	343,117,626	56.76	41.35	.0189
Income Assistance Program Delivery	134,570,709	50.06	49.50	.44
Food Services	54,503,419	98.18	.22	1.60
Energy Assistance	27,770,059	96.40	0	3.60
Disaster Assistance	1,010,701	72.80	0	27.20
Protective Services for Abused and Neglected Children	131,505,382	49.06	50.83	.11
Children's Trust Fund	1,343,474	.58	99.42	0
Family Self-support Services	112,448,432	79.09	20.85	.06
Licensing	9,193,907	72.69	24.68	2.63
Refugee Assistance	7,435,993	100.00	0	0
Special Projects	1,751,198	99.64	.36	0
Total, Services to Families and Children	**824,650,900**	**64.14**	**36.68**	**1.18**
Services to the Aged and Disabled				
Long-term Institutional Care	526,110,336	56.84	43.16	0
Intermediate Care for the Mentally Retarded[1]	257,480,209	86.75	13.25	0
Vendor Drugs	139,605,913	56.99	43.01	0
Medical Transportation	4,703,769	53.85	42.81	3.34
Community Care for the Aged and Disabled[2]	167,276,848	66.79	31.98	1.23
Adult Protective Services	7,820,170	100.00	0	0
Services to Aged and Disabled Program Delivery[3]	47,963,495	70.25	29.17	.58
Special Projects	738,281	55.62	1.71	42.67
Total, Services to the Aged and Disabled	**1,151,699,021**	**65.83**	**33.93**	**.24**
Health Care Services				
Purchased Health Services	943,034,903	56.77	43.23	0
Health Care Services Program Support	4,325,876	58.50	41.50	0
Indigent Health Care	8,363,419	31.27	68.73	0
Total, Health Care Services	**955,724,198**	**56.56**	**43.44**	**0**
Agency Administration				
Central Management Support	17,878,969	62.45	36.55	1.00
Field Management Support	19,358,874	64.82	34.98	.20
Information Systems	27,473,101	56.78	42.51	.71
Renovations and Capital Outlay	2,628,610	5.95	94.02	.03
Total, Agency Administration	**67,399,554**	**58.62**	**40.77**	**.61**
Grand Total[4]	**2,999,413,673**	**61.70**	**38.09**	**.21**

[1] Includes estimated federal expenditures through the revolving fund and administrative contracts with MHMR.

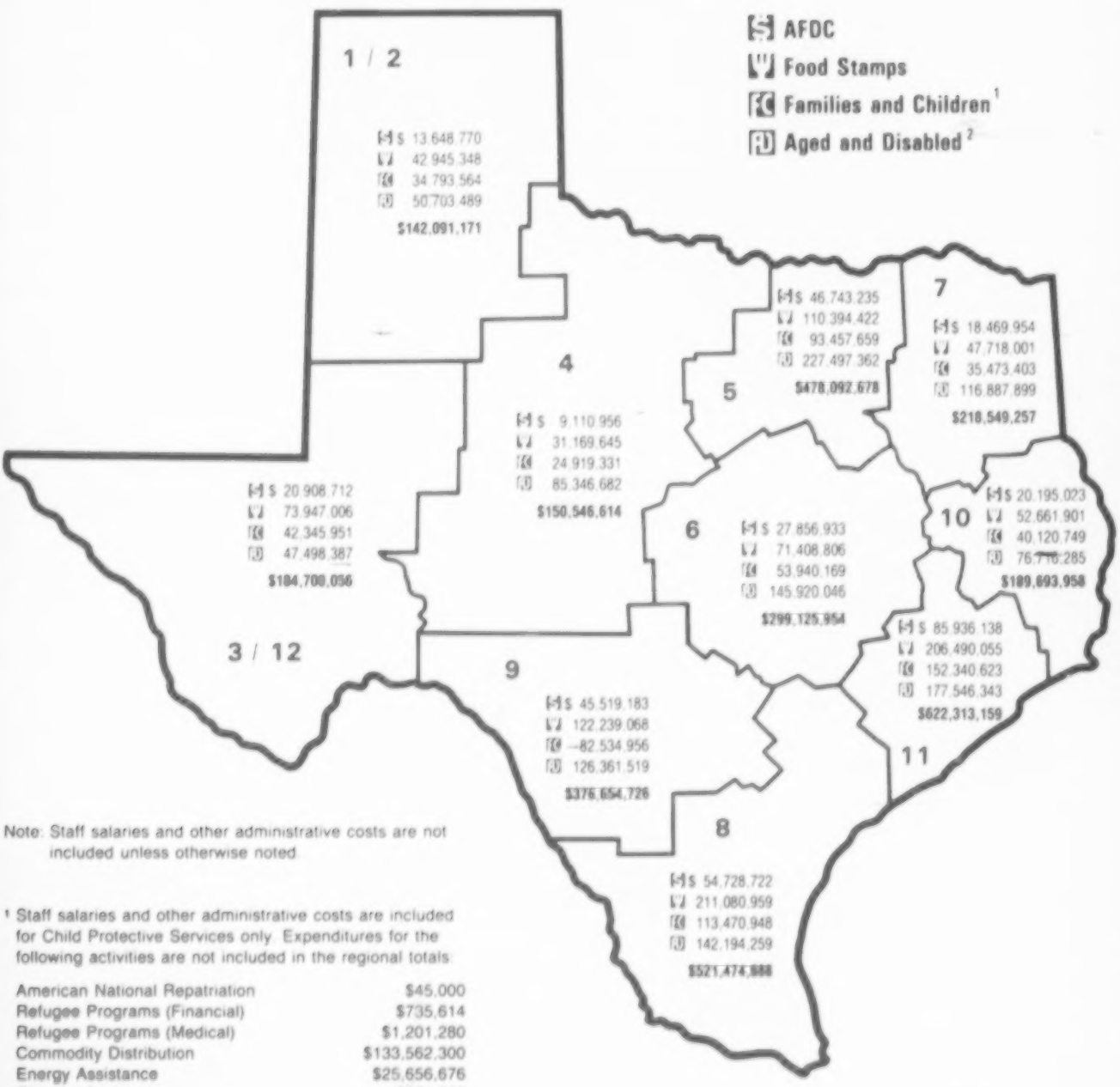
[2] Includes estimated expenditures for the ICF-MR 1915(c) waiver.

[3] Includes estimated federal expenditures for the Survey and Certification and the Quality of Care Administration interagency contracts.

[4] Does not include the value of food stamps ($970.1 million) and foodstuffs ($146 million) distributed by the department.

Benefits by Region

Fiscal Year 1988



Note: Staff salaries and other administrative costs are not included unless otherwise noted.

[1] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Child Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

American National Repatriation	$45,000
Refugee Programs (Financial)	$735,614
Refugee Programs (Medical)	$1,201,280
Commodity Distribution	$133,562,300
Energy Assistance	$25,656,676
Disaster Assistance	$951,563
Refugee Targeted Assistance	$52,993
Temporary Emergency Relief Program	$1,180,775

[2] Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Adult Protective Services only. Expenditures for State Schools are not included in the regional totals:

State Schools	$286,613,256

Financial Information by County
Fiscal Year 1988

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
ANDERSON	3,379	$ 1,959,680	372	1,040	$ 705,299	7	6	13
ANDREWS	993	626,400	103	300	209,389	1	2	3
ANGELINA	7,317	4,444,384	789	2,316	1,592,684	24	20	44
ARANSAS	2,218	1,442,871	198	560	387,516	6	0	6
ARCHER	208	107,991	11	32	21,423	0	0	0
ARMSTRONG	**50**	**29,807**	**4**	**14**	**9,206**	**0**	**1**	**1**
ATASCOSA	**5,733**	**3,403,692**	**473**	**1,535**	**1,006,532**	**17**	**12**	**29**
AUSTIN	**1,427**	**776,420**	**137**	**397**	**265,917**	**8**	**7**	**15**
BAILEY	**667**	**372,654**	**46**	**119**	**79,773**	**5**	**1**	**6**
BANDERA	**514**	**328,603**	**46**	**119**	**81,431**	**1**	**2**	**3**
BASTROP	3,234	2,021,588	345	1,059	695,014	4	3	7
BAYLOR	346	182,944	26	72	47,689	1	1	2
BEE	4,909	2,783,322	466	1,371	946,160	3	7	10
BELL	13,622	8,414,782	1,663	4,861	3,367,787	61	29	90
BEXAR	129,208	81,663,062	16,114	51,255	34,624,296	801	395	1196
BLANCO	**196**	**115,225**	**14**	**46**	**31,936**	**0**	**0**	**0**
BORDEN	**30**	**15,809**	**1**	**3**	**1,975**	**0**	**1**	**1**
BOSQUE	**722**	**405,282**	**60**	**166**	**110,073**	**1**	**0**	**1**
BOWIE	**8,095**	**4,798,489**	**1,110**	**3,287**	**2,234,534**	**16**	**26**	**42**
BRAZORIA	**10,059**	**6,431,655**	**810**	**2,405**	**1,639,819**	**20**	**5**	**25**
BRAZOS	5,936	3,624,482	724	2,231	1,496,878	6	7	13
BREWSTER	733	411,116	81	209	151,877	3	0	3
BRISCOE	277	163,124	17	54	35,947	0	0	0
BROOKS	3,070	1,845,387	230	677	464,259	7	0	7
BROWN	2,984	1,800,957	296	868	587,329	14	6	20
BURLESON	**1,468**	**884,542**	**191**	**588**	**390,478**	**6**	**2**	**8**
BURNET	**1,675**	**1,034,406**	**150**	**435**	**286,226**	**4**	**6**	**10**
CALDWELL	**3,104**	**1,734,352**	**301**	**909**	**598,686**	**6**	**3**	**9**
CALHOUN	**2,357**	**1,480,206**	**250**	**739**	**496,764**	**2**	**2**	**4**
CALLAHAN	**895**	**515,905**	**60**	**180**	**120,686**	**2**	**0**	**2**
CAMERON	68,559	40,291,327	5,203	15,891	10,258,978	84	60	144
CAMP	1,162	629,572	124	359	247,527	4	0	4
CARSON	160	98,275	13	34	24,749	0	0	0
CASS	3,797	2,176,974	438	1,272	884,519	9	2	11
CASTRO	1,922	1,078,754	136	421	267,257	8	8	16
CHAMBERS	**1,500**	**966,034**	**185**	**529**	**368,075**	**5**	**0**	**5**
CHEROKEE	**3,978**	**2,305,067**	**441**	**1,313**	**892,420**	**11**	**5**	**16**
CHILDRESS	**780**	**442,289**	**62**	**172**	**117,347**	**3**	**0**	**3**
CLAY	**310**	**172,070**	**18**	**53**	**33,557**	**1**	**1**	**2**
COCHRAN	**622**	**355,272**	**58**	**158**	**107,549**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Financial Information by County (continued)

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County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
COKE	180	$ 91,955	14	31	$ 22,669	1	0	1
COLEMAN	1,072	620,481	92	264	173,961	5	3	8
COLLIN	5,477	3,497,583	586	1,751	1,167,360	10	1	11
COLLINGSWORTH	420	234,880	35	103	64,876	0	0	0
COLORADO	2,088	1,234,938	218	651	443,553	8	3	11
COMAL	**1,872**	**1,082,017**	**145**	**418**	**278,454**	**5**	**3**	**8**
COMANCHE	**856**	**444,434**	**59**	**169**	**111,917**	**7**	**0**	**7**
CONCHO	**248**	**120,864**	**16**	**44**	**31,698**	**0**	**0**	**0**
COOKE	**2,199**	**1,317,779**	**166**	**471**	**335,487**	**4**	**2**	**6**
CORYELL	**2,789**	**1,537,298**	**262**	**728**	**502,437**	**7**	**0**	**7**
COTTLE	361	198,719	24	66	42,449	3	1	4
CRANE	295	160,664	19	57	37,943	0	0	0
CROCKETT	482	293,938	40	123	81,407	1	1	2
CROSBY	1,720	937,876	122	380	242,955	0	3	3
CULBERSON	633	354,426	35	94	66,705	1	1	2
DALLAM	**682**	**419,513**	**52**	**150**	**103,848**	**2**	**0**	**2**
DALLAS	**84,145**	**54,385,630**	**12,627**	**37,541**	**25,884,814**	**536**	**297**	**833**
DAWSON	**2,573**	**1,427,044**	**213**	**670**	**435,373**	**9**	**7**	**16**
DEAF SMITH	**3,693**	**2,184,916**	**341**	**1,070**	**708,141**	**7**	**3**	**10**
DELTA	**560**	**283,753**	**54**	**146**	**100,560**	**2**	**0**	**2**
DENTON	4,008	2,390,769	399	1,150	784,812	16	11	27
DEWITT	2,890	1,592,525	297	867	585,555	2	1	3
DICKENS	460	246,011	36	110	71,316	0	0	0
DIMMIT	4,085	2,394,993	263	829	550,163	4	0	4
DONLEY	430	254,373	42	129	83,119	3	0	3
DUVAL	**4,706**	**2,593,317**	**343**	**1,007**	**693,599**	**3**	**28**	**31**
EASTLAND	**1,666**	**999,120**	**97**	**285**	**187,320**	**3**	**1**	**4**
ECTOR	**10,853**	**6,957,678**	**1,228**	**3,638**	**2,523,348**	**19**	**10**	**29**
EDWARDS	**374**	**216,854**	**18**	**59**	**40,086**	**1**	**0**	**1**
ELLIS	**4,455**	**2,557,185**	**499**	**1,481**	**996,075**	**15**	**9**	**24**
EL PASO	87,225	50,857,277	6,770	19,859	13,662,163	253	99	352
ERATH	1,141	656,750	101	272	189,350	5	4	9
FALLS	2,945	1,703,534	281	780	551,899	0	1	1
FANNIN	2,103	1,123,242	168	486	326,698	17	3	20
FAYETTE	1,179	648,628	123	328	226,068	0	3	3
FISHER	**563**	**309,554**	**34**	**106**	**66,231**	**0**	**0**	**0**
FLOYD	**1,906**	**1,098,518**	**113**	**347**	**231,432**	**4**	**0**	**4**
FOARD	**141**	**73,101**	**9**	**27**	**17,862**	**1**	**0**	**1**
FORT BEND	**9,173**	**5,892,903**	**1,016**	**3,129**	**2,100,842**	**17**	**4**	**21**
FRANKLIN	**429**	**232,934**	**30**	**78**	**50,880**	**0**	**0**	**0**

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Fiscal Year 1988

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
FREESTONE	1,347	$ 787,851	117	330	$ 223,601	1	0	1
FRIO	3,981	2,257,720	381	1,170	782,370	17	16	33
GAINES	1,541	874,941	106	335	220,842	2	1	3
GALVESTON	18,037	11,915,869	2,140	6,396	4,360,887	128	23	151
GARZA	823	482,576	67	209	140,700	3	0	3
GILLESPIE	**601**	**348,826**	**57**	**156**	**101,461**	**4**	**4**	**8**
GLASSCOCK	**39**	**21,609**	**2**	**8**	**4,393**	**0**	**0**	**0**
GOLIAD	**990**	**568,803**	**85**	**240**	**164,137**	**0**	**2**	**2**
GONZALES	**2,908**	**1,627,044**	**287**	**870**	**569,454**	**0**	**3**	**3**
GRAY	**1,648**	**1,004,038**	**166**	**466**	**318,384**	**5**	**0**	**5**
GRAYSON	5,714	3,454,716	627	1,691	1,209,548	27	3	30
GREGG	9,355	5,732,000	1,236	3,516	2,442,652	15	29	44
GRIMES	1,973	1,167,350	272	830	555,955	0	2	2
GUADALUPE	5,008	3,028,774	499	1,478	1,006,500	23	10	33
HALE	4,853	2,743,737	359	1,162	755,711	20	7	27
HALL	**569**	**318,857**	**44**	**127**	**83,439**	**2**	**1**	**3**
HAMILTON	**464**	**251,170**	**37**	**99**	**66,342**	**0**	**0**	**0**
HANSFORD	**154**	**89,546**	**12**	**42**	**27,866**	**0**	**0**	**0**
HARDEMAN	**539**	**297,345**	**54**	**161**	**104,095**	**2**	**1**	**3**
HARDIN	**4,845**	**3,172,832**	**493**	**1,486**	**1,001,446**	**5**	**5**	**10**
HARRIS	225,988	155,997,892	33,413	99,652	68,977,202	1095	251	1346
HARRISON	6,135	3,657,083	863	2,573	1,745,765	29	20	49
HARTLEY	19	8,393	1	1	405	0	0	0
HASKELL	572	295,689	45	119	75,486	1	0	1
HAYS	3,879	2,318,624	416	1,259	842,563	7	2	9
HEMPHILL	**62**	**35,567**	**3**	**7**	**4,028**	**0**	**0**	**0**
HENDERSON	**4,339**	**2,588,489**	**479**	**1,335**	**942,492**	**15**	**4**	**19**
HIDALGO	**117,265**	**70,764,062**	**7,709**	**23,927**	**15,519,386**	**186**	**94**	**280**
HILL	**3,051**	**1,817,464**	**303**	**890**	**609,403**	**5**	**2**	**7**
HOCKLEY	**2,383**	**1,348,527**	**211**	**682**	**444,794**	**8**	**2**	**10**
HOOD	811	483,402	59	163	112,796	3	0	3
HOPKINS	1,647	868,004	116	283	204,860	2	1	3
HOUSTON	3,402	2,032,212	445	1,306	894,708	16	1	17
HOWARD	3,437	2,044,471	401	1,199	807,011	6	5	11
HUDSPETH	455	248,628	33	103	68,019	2	0	2
HUNT	**5,135**	**3,135,920**	**566**	**1,570**	**1,085,591**	**37**	**10**	**47**
HUTCHINSON	**1,402**	**845,061**	**110**	**305**	**212,906**	**11**	**0**	**11**
IRION	**137**	**86,288**	**13**	**37**	**26,425**	**0**	**0**	**0**
JACK	**438**	**274,181**	**39**	**112**	**76,898**	**2**	**0**	**2**
JACKSON	**1,515**	**874,532**	**182**	**528**	**353,681**	**4**	**3**	**7**

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County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
JASPER	5,246	$ 3,216,865	560	1,677	$ 1,140,723	10	10	20
JEFF DAVIS	161	82,845	10	27	18,945	0	0	0
JEFFERSON	30,501	20,289,446	4,137	12,237	8,462,897	139	91	230
JIM HOGG	1,580	811,833	84	244	163,045	1	0	1
JIM WELLS	9,137	5,249,490	767	2,291	1,557,227	12	5	17
JOHNSON	**4,635**	**2,946,655**	**491**	**1,407**	**972,706**	**13**	**7**	**20**
JONES	**1,807**	**1,003,702**	**144**	**438**	**289,377**	**5**	**4**	**9**
KARNES	**2,749**	**1,594,272**	**263**	**858**	**550,748**	**15**	**7**	**22**
KAUFMAN	**3,044**	**1,826,351**	**367**	**1,093**	**742,285**	**16**	**16**	**32**
KENDALL	**593**	**359,661**	**45**	**123**	**85,665**	**0**	**0**	**0**
KENEDY	125	59,077	3	6	4,498	0	0	0
KENT	49	27,845	1	6	3,514	0	0	0
KERR	2,403	1,500,927	246	677	468,774	12	6	18
KIMBLE	336	194,890	32	100	63,970	0	1	1
KING	13	6,020	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	**633**	**350,859**	**37**	**100**	**68,477**	**2**	**0**	**2**
KLEBERG	**6,565**	**4,095,523**	**726**	**2,168**	**1,504,246**	**12**	**17**	**29**
KNOX	**664**	**363,630**	**48**	**145**	**93,931**	**2**	**0**	**2**
LAMAR	**5,001**	**2,809,660**	**533**	**1,493**	**1,045,350**	**10**	**9**	**19**
LAMB	**2,386**	**1,356,952**	**221**	**686**	**453,399**	**26**	**5**	**31**
LAMPASAS	1,149	680,814	132	376	256,915	2	0	2
LASALLE	1,594	894,271	127	373	257,037	7	2	9
LAVACA	1,233	654,889	111	345	225,080	1	3	4
LEE	608	358,988	70	225	144,732	4	0	4
LEON	1,270	760,137	119	341	228,779	6	1	7
LIBERTY	**7,463**	**5,052,935**	**808**	**2,303**	**1,618,864**	**10**	**12**	**22**
LIMESTONE	**2,173**	**1,250,490**	**225**	**652**	**440,238**	**6**	**1**	**7**
LIPSCOMB	**66**	**35,980**	**5**	**12**	**7,200**	**0**	**0**	**0**
LIVE OAK	**1,190**	**670,645**	**90**	**264**	**179,292**	**0**	**0**	**0**
LLANO	**401**	**246,940**	**29**	**83**	**56,188**	**2**	**2**	**4**
LOVING	1	158	1	1	368	0	0	0
LUBBOCK	20,854	13,155,021	2,331	7,174	4,815,853	117	35	152
LYNN	1,329	724,470	100	286	193,746	7	4	11
MADISON	1,524	921,101	164	477	333,567	2	1	3
MARION	1,975	1,185,607	205	614	417,691	8	0	8
MARTIN	**492**	**273,428**	**40**	**116**	**78,315**	**2**	**0**	**2**
MASON	**317**	**171,982**	**17**	**50**	**32,234**	**1**	**0**	**1**
MATAGORDA	**4,702**	**3,069,563**	**510**	**1,539**	**1,059,191**	**5**	**5**	**10**
MAVERICK	**12,962**	**7,828,854**	**754**	**2,446**	**1,613,158**	**22**	**0**	**22**
MCCULLOCH	**1,013**	**531,577**	**85**	**239**	**160,983**	**1**	**6**	**7**

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County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly	Recipients[1] Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
MCLENNAN	17,029	$ 10,481,792	1,997	6,173	$ 4,130,231	65	26	91
MCMULLEN	106	60,228	4	9	7,971	0	0	0
MEDINA	3,823	2,277,743	351	1,042	712,684	21	8	29
MENARD	341	175,447	22	67	43,263	2	0	2
MIDLAND	6,321	4,102,171	748	2,246	1,492,161	10	12	22
MILAM	**2,994**	**1,744,073**	**305**	**931**	**619,750**	**3**	**4**	**7**
MILLS	**267**	**135,274**	**15**	**47**	**29,736**	**3**	**0**	**3**
MITCHELL	**1,000**	**543,254**	**77**	**224**	**144,176**	**2**	**1**	**3**
MONTAGUE	**1,056**	**617,565**	**74**	**240**	**154,323**	**1**	**4**	**5**
MONTGOMERY	**11,558**	**7,755,323**	**1,241**	**3,494**	**2,459,356**	**10**	**5**	**15**
MOORE	938	548,622	69	198	133,176	5	0	5
MORRIS	1,480	825,191	185	522	362,946	4	2	6
MOTLEY	146	79,459	9	29	20,343	0	0	0
NACOGDOCHES	4,885	2,967,414	598	1,742	1,189,072	29	7	36
NAVARRO	3,906	2,228,052	418	1,211	820,893	28	25	53
NEWTON	**2,425**	**1,476,308**	**275**	**766**	**531,157**	**11**	**2**	**13**
NOLAN	**2,251**	**1,309,836**	**207**	**619**	**412,693**	**8**	**2**	**10**
NUECES	**40,295**	**24,859,908**	**4,481**	**13,519**	**9,243,048**	**124**	**98**	**222**
OCHILTREE	**324**	**195,020**	**30**	**70**	**51,113**	**1**	**2**	**3**
OLDHAM	**33**	**18,498**	**3**	**12**	**6,497**	**0**	**0**	**0**
ORANGE	7,712	5,008,368	940	2,622	1,837,326	28	15	43
PALO PINTO	2,738	1,685,639	257	693	484,450	27	0	27
PANOLA	2,255	1,281,241	225	643	438,910	9	0	9
PARKER	3,055	1,891,200	268	759	530,424	20	10	30
PARMER	1,062	593,037	73	241	159,312	1	0	1
PECOS	**2,256**	**1,356,164**	**136**	**413**	**268,182**	**8**	**1**	**9**
POLK	**4,085**	**2,556,598**	**375**	**1,092**	**746,930**	**12**	**9**	**21**
POTTER	**12,127**	**7,687,965**	**1,211**	**3,551**	**2,453,542**	**30**	**7**	**37**
PRESIDIO	**1,607**	**1,000,208**	**93**	**266**	**177,919**	**4**	**0**	**4**
RAINS	**343**	**177,016**	**25**	**73**	**50,573**	**1**	**0**	**1**
RANDALL	1,914	1,197,443	190	529	371,022	3	4	7
REAGAN	298	154,684	11	31	22,590	0	2	2
REAL	355	201,356	32	77	56,011	1	0	1
RED RIVER	1,928	1,019,158	187	534	370,755	4	2	6
REEVES	3,291	1,737,341	182	520	341,194	6	2	8
REFUGIO	**1,472**	**853,300**	**151**	**414**	**278,893**	**4**	**0**	**4**
ROBERTS	**11**	**7,966**	**1**	**2**	**1,420**	**0**	**0**	**0**
ROBERTSON	**3,021**	**1,788,750**	**353**	**1,022**	**699,695**	**13**	**7**	**20**
ROCKWALL	**440**	**252,622**	**36**	**115**	**75,170**	**2**	**0**	**2**
RUNNELS	**1,261**	**651,898**	**70**	**228**	**142,708**	**10**	**3**	**13**

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County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1]	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
RUSK	4,773	$ 2,860,593	536	1,544	$ 1,065,009	16	8	24
SABINE	1,044	655,589	109	325	220,600	2	0	2
SAN AUGUSTINE	1,322	753,922	175	517	352,906	7	0	7
SAN JACINTO	2,726	1,797,099	279	801	556,373	12	2	14
SAN PATRICIO	12,772	7,628,670	1,151	3,426	2,340,117	14	2	16
SAN SABA	**557**	**288,380**	**48**	**120**	**84,435**	**1**	**0**	**1**
SCHLEICHER	**329**	**175,741**	**15**	**47**	**27,539**	**1**	**1**	**2**
SCURRY	**1,727**	**960,426**	**130**	**407**	**260,104**	**5**	**1**	**6**
SHACKELFORD	**208**	**124,369**	**12**	**38**	**23,391**	**0**	**1**	**1**
SHELBY	**3,261**	**1,996,730**	**448**	**1,304**	**905,701**	**7**	**5**	**12**
SHERMAN	70	37,363	3	8	5,441	0	0	0
SMITH	11,570	7,216,348	1,393	4,031	2,787,121	15	12	27
SOMERVELL	250	159,251	24	67	48,197	0	0	0
STARR	15,398	9,412,318	678	2,105	1,391,089	7	1	8
STEPHENS	895	547,832	58	173	114,455	1	2	3
STERLING	**75**	**43,558**	**10**	**32**	**20,900**	**0**	**0**	**0**
STONEWALL	**161**	**89,275**	**12**	**40**	**24,625**	**3**	**1**	**4**
SUTTON	**340**	**165,661**	**15**	**46**	**26,893**	**1**	**4**	**5**
SWISHER	**1,240**	**678,956**	**115**	**368**	**230,056**	**3**	**4**	**7**
TARRANT	**40,097**	**25,440,126**	**5,302**	**15,749**	**10,705,601**	**167**	**101**	**268**
TAYLOR	7,604	4,622,227	731	2,196	1,478,618	31	21	52
TERRELL	154	90,031	10	31	21,941	4	0	4
TERRY	2,481	1,524,376	269	827	552,413	0	0	0
THROCKMORTON	125	67,437	7	23	14,112	1	0	1
TITUS	1,713	905,367	167	467	313,918	5	6	11
TOM GREEN	**7,878**	**4,628,037**	**769**	**2,204**	**1,474,627**	**30**	**15**	**45**
TRAVIS	**31,118**	**20,471,030**	**4,321**	**13,024**	**8,863,072**	**183**	**86**	**269**
TRINITY	**1,740**	**1,111,328**	**200**	**573**	**399,820**	**6**	**0**	**6**
TYLER	**1,995**	**1,182,806**	**177**	**525**	**362,680**	**12**	**1**	**13**
UPSHUR	**3,222**	**1,915,992**	**296**	**871**	**596,432**	**13**	**0**	**13**
UPTON	389	227,587	23	73	46,229	1	0	1
UVALDE	5,267	3,038,778	344	1,109	702,844	34	11	45
VAL VERDE	9,115	5,417,184	694	2,117	1,439,233	44	2	46
VAN ZANDT	2,232	1,252,521	156	453	302,695	9	6	15
VICTORIA	7,758	4,576,660	942	2,811	1,905,195	15	21	36
WALKER	**4,139**	**2,639,285**	**461**	**1,375**	**923,462**	**3**	**7**	**10**
WALLER	**2,778**	**1,804,242**	**359**	**1,017**	**702,906**	**7**	**7**	**14**
WARD	**1,222**	**699,705**	**92**	**268**	**179,514**	**8**	**2**	**10**
WASHINGTON	**2,179**	**1,260,214**	**269**	**809**	**545,153**	**3**	**2**	**5**
WEBB	**37,494**	**21,042,816**	**2,162**	**6,823**	**4,444,795**	**54**	**24**	**78**

Financial Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients[1] (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disqualification Hearings[2]	Court Adjudications	Total
WHARTON	4,975	$ 2,952,996	506	1,514	$ 1,015,974	13	6	19
WHEELER	407	216,634	36	116	70,957	5	0	5
WICHITA	8,341	5,155,669	882	2,554	1,724,963	37	37	74
WILBARGER	1,184	630,820	92	269	180,127	7	4	11
WILLACY	6,542	3,612,896	400	1,203	791,472	1	1	2
WILLIAMSON	**4,436**	**2,554,245**	**431**	**1,298**	**869,096**	**18**	**6**	**24**
WILSON	**2,298**	**1,306,850**	**169**	**538**	**353,441**	**14**	**3**	**17**
WINKLER	**685**	**377,307**	**49**	**142**	**94,906**	**2**	**0**	**2**
WISE	**1,603**	**961,550**	**139**	**388**	**270,984**	**4**	**2**	**6**
WOOD	**1,905**	**1,037,262**	**140**	**386**	**267,020**	**5**	**1**	**6**
YOAKUM	590	331,191	54	158	104,879	4	3	7
YOUNG	1,453	884,458	124	336	230,191	3	1	4
ZAPATA	2,796	1,629,310	131	380	253,265	7	0	7
ZAVALA	4,811	2,743,772	357	1,150	739,818	4	1	5
GRAND TOTALS	**1,562,551**	**$970,055,211**	**168,236**	**504,625**	**$343,117,626**	**5642**	**2552**	**8194**

[1] Includes children and caregivers

[2] Food stamps only

[3] Does not include 748 cases for which restitution was arranged

Summary of Agency Information by County
Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS: Aged & Disabled[2]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS: Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
ANDERSON	25	$ 5,061,573	$ 980,600	$ 1,959,680	$ 705,299	$ 8,707,152
ANDREWS	4	759,595	345,978	626,400	209,389	1,941,362
ANGELINA	57	8,747,413	1,929,895	4,444,384	1,592,684	16,714,376
ARANSAS	6	887,595	877,113	1,442,871	387,516	3,595,095
ARCHER	0	396,141	36,860	107,991	21,423	562,415
ARMSTRONG	**0**	**381,468**	**16,116**	**29,807**	**9,206**	**436,597**
ATASCOSA	**21**	**4,030,836**	**1,787,185**	**3,403,692**	**1,006,532**	**10,228,245**
AUSTIN	**14**	**2,032,644**	**404,170**	**776,420**	**265,917**	**3,479,151**
BAILEY	**2**	**217,677**	**184,663**	**372,654**	**79,773**	**854,767**
BANDERA	**3**	**380,107**	**99,655**	**328,603**	**81,431**	**889,796**
BASTROP	17	3,001,653	1,027,624	2,021,588	695,014	6,745,879
BAYLOR	7	642,464	114,437	182,944	47,689	987,534
BEE	30	2,691,467	1,510,326	2,783,322	946,160	7,931,275
BELL	123	12,103,518	4,121,335	8,414,782	3,367,787	28,007,422
BEXAR	974	80,473,849	48,839,386	81,663,062	34,624,296	245,600,593
BLANCO	**0**	**691,399**	**49,739**	**115,225**	**31,936**	**888,299**
BORDEN	**0**	**4,449**	**2,919**	**15,809**	**1,975**	**25,152**
BOSQUE	**7**	**2,216,592**	**179,497**	**405,282**	**110,073**	**2,911,444**
BOWIE	**69**	**8,767,611**	**2,780,446**	**4,798,489**	**2,234,534**	**18,581,080**
BRAZORIA	**66**	**8,780,491**	**2,374,251**	**6,431,655**	**1,639,819**	**19,226,216**
BRAZOS	67	5,136,321	1,881,165	3,624,482	1,496,878	12,138,846
BREWSTER	7	436,009	149,952	411,116	151,877	1,148,954
BRISCOE	0	108,658	73,752	163,124	35,947	381,481
BROOKS	16	1,422,573	790,915	1,845,387	464,259	4,523,134
BROWN	36	6,528,038	1,186,372	1,800,957	587,329	10,102,696
BURLESON	**6**	**1,805,657**	**404,569**	**884,542**	**390,478**	**3,485,246**
BURNET	**13**	**1,962,124**	**435,569**	**1,034,406**	**286,226**	**3,718,325**
CALDWELL	**16**	**3,410,933**	**938,402**	**1,734,352**	**598,686**	**6,682,373**
CALHOUN	**14**	**1,220,716**	**1,159,886**	**1,480,206**	**496,764**	**4,357,572**
CALLAHAN	**7**	**1,437,128**	**369,150**	**515,905**	**120,686**	**2,442,869**
CAMERON	303	22,587,289	15,125,607	40,291,327	10,258,978	88,263,201
CAMP	12	1,516,586	369,174	629,572	247,527	2,762,859
CARSON	0	319,030	29,849	98,275	24,749	471,903
CASS	29	4,326,021	951,339	2,176,974	884,519	8,338,853
CASTRO	5	280,324	384,639	1,078,754	267,257	2,010,974
CHAMBERS	**7**	**1,077,324**	**560,138**	**966,034**	**368,075**	**2,971,571**
CHEROKEE	**33**	**7,068,351**	**1,370,113**	**2,305,067**	**892,420**	**11,635,951**
CHILDRESS	**3**	**1,219,327**	**104,895**	**442,289**	**117,347**	**1,883,858**
CLAY	**3**	**1,112,241**	**75,582**	**172,070**	**33,557**	**1,393,450**
COCHRAN	**1**	**330,899**	**267,745**	**355,272**	**107,549**	**1,061,465**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
COKE	0	$ 891,600	$ 37,309	$ 91,955	$ 22,669	$ 1,043,533
COLEMAN	8	1,623,022	278,680	620,481	173,961	2,696,144
COLLIN	53	6,584,661	2,109,245	3,497,583	1,167,360	13,358,849
COLLINGSWORTH	3	578,952	71,577	234,880	64,876	950,285
COLORADO	17	3,134,164	530,093	1,234,938	443,553	5,342,748
COMAL	**17**	**4,860,211**	**361,838**	**1,082,017**	**278,454**	**6,582,520**
COMANCHE	**4**	**2,510,637**	**236,958**	**444,434**	**111,917**	**3,303,946**
CONCHO	**0**	**659,347**	**52,504**	**120,864**	**31,698**	**864,413**
COOKE	**14**	**2,529,771**	**556,065**	**1,317,779**	**335,487**	**4,739,102**
CORYELL	**25**	**4,539,319**	**688,358**	**1,537,298**	**502,437**	**7,267,412**
COTTLE	6	422,612	86,569	198,719	42,449	750,349
CRANE	0	128,463	30,354	160,664	37,943	357,424
CROCKETT	0	309,274	106,070	293,938	81,407	790,689
CROSBY	8	833,984	535,256	937,876	242,955	2,550,071
CULBERSON	0	83,535	54,314	354,426	66,705	558,980
DALLAM	**3**	**213,596**	**163,202**	**419,513**	**103,848**	**900,159**
DALLAS	**832**	**71,668,379**	**28,312,001**	**54,385,630**	**25,884,814**	**180,250,824**
DAWSON	**10**	**955,085**	**519,477**	**1,427,044**	**435,373**	**3,336,979**
DEAF SMITH	**19**	**1,019,894**	**947,354**	**2,184,916**	**708,141**	**4,860,305**
DELTA	**6**	**1,312,220**	**148,756**	**283,753**	**100,580**	**1,845,309**
DENTON	60	13,439,250	1,861,769	2,390,769	784,812	18,476,600
DEWITT	21	3,885,813	975,582	1,592,525	585,555	7,039,475
DICKENS	1	399,275	184,406	246,011	71,316	901,008
DIMMIT	16	1,572,497	882,947	2,394,993	550,163	5,400,600
DONLEY	4	394,935	115,373	254,373	83,119	847,800
DUVAL	24	2,146,981	1,395,447	2,593,317	693,599	6,829,344
EASTLAND	20	4,430,982	391,844	999,120	187,320	6,009,266
ECTOR	114	5,108,591	3,710,733	6,957,676	2,523,348	18,300,348
EDWARDS	0	89,692	51,861	216,854	40,086	398,493
ELLIS	33	5,637,531	1,312,300	2,557,185	996,075	10,503,091
EL PASO	576	25,811,274	18,541,741	50,857,277	13,662,163	108,872,455
ERATH	10	4,362,286	497,891	656,750	189,350	5,706,277
FALLS	15	3,479,095	501,626	1,703,534	551,899	6,236,154
FANNIN	17	4,844,115	624,608	1,123,242	326,698	6,918,663
FAYETTE	9	3,015,830	305,140	648,628	226,068	4,195,666
FISHER	**3**	**702,251**	**65,765**	**309,554**	**66,231**	**1,143,801**
FLOYD	**7**	**429,180**	**400,187**	**1,098,518**	**231,432**	**2,159,317**
FOARD	**0**	**383,498**	**26,968**	**73,101**	**17,862**	**501,429**
FORT BEND	**58**	**5,035,656**	**3,480,060**	**5,892,903**	**2,100,842**	**16,509,461**
FRANKLIN	**5**	**1,066,321**	**132,392**	**232,934**	**50,880**	**1,482,527**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children			
FREESTONE	6	$ 3,332,327	$ 254,402	$ 787,851	$ 223,601	$ 4,598,181
FRIO	19	2,162,960	1,209,434	2,257,720	782,370	6,412,484
GAINES	3	478,830	420,565	874,941	220,842	1,995,178
GALVESTON	144	11,455,412	5,126,988	11,915,869	4,360,887	32,859,156
GARZA	6	946,227	285,550	482,576	140,700	1,855,053
GILLESPIE	7	1,786,287	183,985	348,826	101,461	2,420,559
GLASSCOCK	0	7,670	6,645	21,609	4,393	40,317
GOLIAD	4	770,918	300,455	568,803	164,137	1,804,313
GONZALES	16	2,957,338	700,001	1,627,044	569,454	5,853,837
GRAY	15	1,889,720	405,135	1,004,038	318,384	3,617,277
GRAYSON	48	12,847,399	1,865,990	3,454,716	1,209,548	19,377,653
GREGG	103	11,204,371	3,348,091	5,732,000	2,442,652	22,727,114
GRIMES	8	2,048,624	567,563	1,167,350	555,955	4,339,492
GUADALUPE	31	4,480,874	1,285,917	3,028,774	1,006,500	9,802,065
HALE	36	3,300,683	1,090,715	2,743,737	755,711	7,890,846
HALL	3	548,802	53,407	318,857	83,439	1,004,505
HAMILTON	8	2,414,177	146,268	251,170	66,342	2,877,957
HANSFORD	0	238,055	34,531	89,646	27,866	390,098
HARDEMAN	3	975,764	86,630	297,345	104,095	1,463,834
HARDIN	28	3,788,906	1,916,733	3,172,832	1,001,446	9,879,917
HARRIS	1,942	113,222,112	88,397,553	155,997,892	68,977,292	426,594,849
HARRISON	60	6,470,775	1,784,454	3,657,083	1,745,765	13,658,077
HARTLEY	0	187,009	1,865	8,393	405	197,672
HASKELL	8	1,147,808	97,959	295,689	75,486	1,616,942
HAYS	23	3,733,610	1,474,442	2,318,624	842,563	8,369,239
HEMPHILL	0	133,314	23,446	35,567	4,028	196,355
HENDERSON	31	5,240,663	1,229,176	2,588,489	942,492	10,000,820
HIDALGO	675	30,397,552	26,643,579	70,764,062	15,519,386	143,324,579
HILL	21	4,566,849	892,505	1,817,464	609,403	7,886,221
HOCKLEY	18	1,995,626	901,097	1,348,527	444,794	4,690,044
HOOD	4	2,237,867	330,116	483,402	112,790	3,164,175
HOPKINS	26	3,590,534	477,449	868,004	204,860	5,140,847
HOUSTON	20	3,920,991	971,442	2,032,212	894,708	7,819,353
HOWARD	22	2,342,341	1,325,427	2,044,471	807,011	6,519,250
HUDSPETH	0	88,259	52,592	248,628	68,019	457,498
HUNT	37	5,606,777	1,403,733	3,135,920	1,085,591	11,232,021
HUTCHINSON	13	1,086,125	434,930	845,061	212,906	2,579,022
IRION	0	20,286	39,319	86,288	26,425	172,318
JACK	3	736,164	174,773	274,181	76,898	1,262,016
JACKSON	11	1,468,146	633,942	874,532	353,681	3,330,301

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS				
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
JASPER	33	$ 3,834,691	$ 1,371,979	$ 3,216,865	$ 1,140,723	$ 9,564,258
JEFF DAVIS	0	37,470	27,888	82,845	18,945	167,148
JEFFERSON	338	22,524,525	14,789,883	20,289,446	8,462,897	66,066,751
JIM HOGG	7	532,891	333,963	811,833	163,045	1,841,732
JIM WELLS	51	6,209,350	3,096,746	5,249,490	1,557,227	16,112,813
JOHNSON	38	9,028,424	1,801,199	2,946,655	972,706	14,748,984
JONES	8	4,151,806	587,759	1,003,702	289,377	6,032,644
KARNES	8	2,878,314	709,632	1,594,272	550,748	5,732,966
KAUFMAN	25	5,410,104	835,465	1,826,351	742,285	8,814,205
KENDALL	3	1,191,528	165,650	359,661	85,665	1,802,504
KENEDY	0	33,640	28,485	59,077	4,498	125,700
KENT	0	133,500	6,688	27,845	3,514	171,547
KERR	16	1,912,073	872,323	1,500,927	468,774	4,754,097
KIMBLE	4	640,213	72,125	194,890	63,970	971,198
KING	0	0	0	6,020	0	6,020
KINNEY	2	1,364	89,361	350,859	68,477	510,061
KLEBERG	31	1,814,148	2,707,344	4,095,523	1,504,246	10,121,261
KNOX	4	938,776	128,567	363,630	93,931	1,524,924
LAMAR	120	7,817,735	1,447,202	2,809,660	1,045,350	13,119,947
LAMB	13	1,002,108	740,688	1,356,952	453,399	3,553,147
LAMPASAS	8	1,723,483	449,587	680,814	256,915	3,110,799
LASALLE	7	714,939	398,025	894,271	257,037	2,264,272
LAVACA	13	3,480,615	386,402	654,889	225,080	4,746,986
LEE	9	1,453,138	235,165	358,988	144,732	2,192,023
LEON	6	1,647,519	308,724	760,137	228,779	2,945,159
LIBERTY	55	5,355,105	2,834,847	5,052,935	1,618,864	14,861,751
LIMESTONE	15	3,812,316	706,866	1,250,490	440,238	6,209,910
LIPSCOMB	0	48,527	6,645	35,980	7,200	98,352
LIVE OAK	5	742,984	262,892	670,645	179,292	1,855,813
LLANO	0	1,757,960	69,208	246,940	56,188	2,130,296
LOVING	0	378	1,223	158	368	2,127
LUBBOCK	285	17,327,146	10,314,849	13,155,021	4,815,853	45,612,869
LYNN	4	544,682	356,859	724,470	193,746	1,819,757
MADISON	4	1,258,581	363,028	921,101	333,567	2,876,277
MARION	9	1,201,184	419,978	1,185,607	417,691	3,224,460
MARTIN	0	429,053	117,555	273,428	78,315	898,351
MASON	0	459,497	45,589	171,982	32,234	709,302
MATAGORDA	28	3,075,288	1,108,825	3,069,563	1,059,191	8,312,867
MAVERICK	40	3,247,718	2,472,227	7,828,854	1,613,158	15,161,957
MCCULLOCH	10	1,846,191	247,340	531,577	160,983	2,786,991

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS: Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
MCLENNAN	189	$ 20,168,305	$ 4,635,642	$ 10,481,792	$ 4,130,231	$ 39,415,970
MCMULLEN	0	32,096	1,954	60,228	7,971	98,341
MEDINA	19	4,144,023	815,977	2,277,743	712,684	7,950,427
MENARD	3	467,439	66,392	175,447	43,263	752,541
MIDLAND	82	4,322,957	3,407,562	4,102,171	1,492,161	13,324,851
MILAM	18	3,942,904	636,590	1,744,073	619,750	5,943,317
MILLS	2	1,118,560	119,742	135,274	29,736	1,403,312
MITCHELL	5	1,397,476	228,309	543,256	144,176	2,313,215
MONTAGUE	8	2,916,933	296,324	617,565	154,323	3,985,145
MONTGOMERY	80	6,938,610	4,771,533	7,755,323	2,459,356	21,924,822
MOORE	7	488,486	236,519	548,622	133,176	1,406,803
MORRIS	18	2,517,732	561,384	825,191	362,946	4,267,253
MOTLEY	0	84,789	19,185	79,459	20,343	203,776
NACOGDOCHES	78	6,727,745	1,720,383	2,967,414	1,189,072	12,604,614
NAVARRO	32	6,048,202	1,083,460	2,228,052	820,893	10,180,607
NEWTON	10	1,360,041	671,132	1,476,308	531,157	4,038,638
NOLAN	18	2,518,680	680,282	1,309,836	412,893	4,921,691
NUECES	317	25,032,611	16,519,780	24,859,908	9,243,048	75,655,347
OCHILTREE	5	307,233	80,419	195,020	51,113	633,785
OLDHAM	0	20,686	5,124	18,498	6,497	50,805
ORANGE	56	6,123,441	3,251,158	5,008,368	1,837,326	16,220,293
PALO PINTO	18	2,765,213	1,087,445	1,685,639	484,450	6,022,747
PANOLA	12	2,608,459	460,982	1,281,241	438,910	4,789,592
PARKER	16	2,969,487	1,103,191	1,891,200	530,424	6,494,302
PARMER	2	339,089	167,753	593,037	159,312	1,259,191
PECOS	9	866,671	433,352	1,356,164	268,182	2,924,369
POLK	27	3,318,968	969,600	2,556,598	746,930	7,612,096
POTTER	212	6,880,117	3,536,083	7,887,965	2,453,542	20,757,707
PRESIDIO	3	395,288	155,555	1,000,208	177,919	1,728,970
RAINS	3	590,824	119,822	177,016	50,579	1,038,241
RANDALL	0	1,482,830	693,790	1,197,443	371,022	3,745,085
REAGAN	0	219,419	27,213	154,684	22,590	423,906
REAL	1	113,982	89,173	201,356	56,011	460,522
RED RIVER	20	3,823,492	479,546	1,019,158	370,755	5,692,951
REEVES	13	906,437	488,205	1,737,341	341,194	3,473,177
REFUGIO	5	602,935	464,311	853,300	278,893	2,199,439
ROBERTS	0	15,906	5,851	7,966	1,420	31,143
ROBERTSON	15	2,912,506	635,483	1,788,750	699,695	6,036,434
ROCKWALL	4	1,213,458	117,442	252,622	75,170	1,658,692
RUNNELS	6	1,455,457	236,814	651,898	142,708	2,488,877

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS: Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
RUSK	38	$ 5,301,366	$ 1,183,158	$ 2,860,593	$ 1,065,009	$ 10,410,126
SABINE	8	1,257,838	264,180	655,589	220,600	2,398,207
SAN AUGUSTINE	9	3,004,871	449,704	753,922	352,906	4,561,403
SAN JACINTO	12	865,787	1,106,632	1,797,099	556,373	4,325,891
SAN PATRICIO	60	4,573,680	4,445,925	7,628,670	2,340,117	18,988,392
SAN SABA	**2**	**1,131,153**	**159,215**	**288,380**	**84,435**	**1,663,183**
SCHLEICHER	**0**	**317,256**	**65,982**	**175,741**	**27,539**	**586,518**
SCURRY	**7**	**1,171,039**	**334,353**	**960,426**	**260,104**	**2,725,922**
SHACKELFORD	**0**	**387,451**	**58,068**	**124,369**	**23,391**	**593,279**
SHELBY	**18**	**4,175,148**	**1,254,269**	**1,996,730**	**905,701**	**8,331,848**
SHERMAN	0	155,599	51,380	37,363	5,441	249,783
SMITH	153	12,582,298	3,810,620	7,216,348	2,787,121	26,396,387
SOMERVELL	0	608,232	118,106	159,251	48,197	933,786
STARR	47	3,564,933	2,027,802	9,412,318	1,391,089	16,396,142
STEPHENS	8	1,175,194	262,316	547,832	114,455	2,099,797
STERLING	**0**	**118,586**	**39,022**	**43,558**	**20,900**	**222,066**
STONEWALL	**0**	**447,365**	**29,627**	**89,275**	**24,625**	**590,892**
SUTTON	**0**	**293,650**	**28,623**	**165,661**	**26,893**	**514,827**
SWISHER	**4**	**305,244**	**248,023**	**678,956**	**230,056**	**1,462,279**
TARRANT	**674**	**56,166,110**	**15,370,290**	**25,440,126**	**10,705,601**	**107,682,127**
TAYLOR	228	8,626,302	3,028,626	4,622,227	1,478,618	17,755,773
TERRELL	0	45,193	19,784	90,031	21,941	176,949
TERRY	16	1,434,104	856,768	1,524,376	552,413	4,367,661
THROCKMORTON	0	247,636	41,033	67,437	14,112	370,218
TITUS	16	4,643,478	528,756	905,367	313,918	6,391,519
TOM GREEN	**93**	**8,949,877**	**3,028,825**	**4,628,037**	**1,474,627**	**18,081,366**
TRAVIS	**2,095**	**31,795,018**	**13,892,858**	**20,471,030**	**8,863,072**	**75,021,978**
TRINITY	**8**	**1,339,129**	**528,741**	**1,111,328**	**399,820**	**3,379,018**
TYLER	**8**	**2,021,487**	**470,794**	**1,182,806**	**362,680**	**4,037,767**
UPSHUR	**26**	**3,234,736**	**809,890**	**1,915,992**	**596,432**	**6,557,050**
UPTON	0	161,164	55,378	227,587	46,229	490,358
UVALDE	26	2,668,176	1,026,884	3,038,778	702,844	7,436,682
VAL VERDE	38	2,471,313	1,488,098	5,417,184	1,439,233	10,815,828
VAN ZANDT	17	6,056,491	510,529	1,252,521	302,695	8,122,236
VICTORIA	83	5,742,024	4,100,263	4,575,660	1,905,195	16,324,142
WALKER	**21**	**3,426,755**	**1,070,739**	**2,639,285**	**923,462**	**8,060,241**
WALLER	**17**	**1,817,064**	**782,240**	**1,804,242**	**702,906**	**5,106,452**
WARD	**6**	**531,364**	**199,001**	**699,705**	**179,514**	**1,609,584**
WASHINGTON	**19**	**3,097,987**	**503,969**	**1,260,214**	**545,153**	**5,407,323**
WEBB	**162**	**10,845,674**	**8,669,804**	**21,042,816**	**4,444,795**	**45,003,089**

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Employees[1]	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE BENEFITS				
		Aged & Disabled[2]	Families & Children	Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
WHARTON	33	$ 4,375,840	$ 1,251,236	$ 2,952,996	$ 1,015,974	$ 9,596,046
WHEELER	5	1,061,041	87,475	216,634	70,957	1,436,107
WICHITA	95	11,554,545	2,705,341	5,155,669	1,724,963	21,140,518
WILBARGER	15	2,210,613	280,436	630,8[illegible]	180,127	3,301,996
WILLACY	23	1,922,257	1,329,747	3,612,896	791,472	7,656,372
WILLIAMSON	**48**	**7,182,988**	**1,414,184**	**2,554,245**	**869,096**	**12,020,513**
WILSON	**13**	**2,002,484**	**586,394**	**1,306,850**	**353,441**	**4,249,169**
WINKLER	**0**	**646,017**	**102,657**	**377,367**	**94,906**	**1,220,887**
WISE	**9**	**2,353,823**	**524,450**	**961,550**	**270,984**	**4,110,807**
WOOD	**17**	**5,079,712**	**445,058**	**1,037,262**	**267,020**	**6,829,052**
YOAKUM	5	425,748	223,328	331,191	104,879	1,085,146
YOUNG	14	2,844,177	413,878	884,458	230,191	4,372,704
ZAPATA	5	724,247	541,946	1,629,310	253,265	3,148,768
ZAVALA	21	829,018	1,094,746	2,743,772	739,818	5,407,354
TOTAL	**14,157**	**$1,141,944,755**	**$498,092,938**	**$970,055,211**	**$343,117,626**	**$2,953,210,530**

[1] Full-time and part-time filled positions as of Aug. 31, 1988

[2] Does not include expenditures of $286,613,256 for State Schools

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County
Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
ANDERSON	341	$ 3,392,007	$ 457,842	$ 1,211,724	1,202	190
ANDREWS	57	505,938	66,957	186,700	179	9
ANGELINA	488	5,424,433	770,327	2,552,653	2,403	326
ARANSAS	42	368,486	116,463	402,646	323	28
ARCHER	30	264,254	34,627	97,260	99	26
ARMSTRONG	**29**	**349,487**	**14,209**	**17,772**	**41**	**0**
ATASCOSA	**196**	**2,033,946**	**386,929**	**1,609,961**	**1,078**	**208**
AUSTIN	**144**	**1,305,866**	**241,307**	**485,471**	**529**	**73**
BAILEY	**6**	**60,009**	**38,566**	**119,102**	**116**	**29**
BANDERA	**24**	**220,069**	**41,534**	**118,504**	**111**	**13**
BASTROP	154	1,525,972	271,381	1,204,300	937	152
BAYLOR	42	376,677	69,604	196,183	159	67
BEE	132	1,254,355	303,593	1,133,519	889	115
BELL	754	7,564,358	890,640	3,648,520	2,795	611
BEXAR	3,090	34,905,819	7,672,497	37,895,533	24,624	3,020
BLANCO	**61**	**510,358**	**51,978**	**129,063**	**117**	**12**
BORDEN	**0**	**0**	**140**	**4,309**	**1**	**1**
BOSQUE	**195**	**1,747,866**	**197,682**	**271,044**	**470**	**34**
BOWIE	**523**	**4,779,037**	**848,318**	**3,140,256**	**2,489**	**540**
BRAZORIA	**530**	**5,434,051**	**708,192**	**2,638,248**	**1,939**	**207**
BRAZOS	284	2,978,906	462,364	1,695,051	1,340	274
BREWSTER	23	244,080	56,832	135,097	186	61
BRISCOE	1	11,369	18,632	78,657	49	16
BROOKS	48	480,931	197,087	744,555	568	211
BROWN	436	4,776,742	503,670	1,247,626	1,217	95
BURLESON	**106**	**1,052,493**	**197,280**	**555,884**	**533**	**96**
BURNET	**130**	**1,267,313**	**174,192**	**520,619**	**530**	**125**
CALDWELL	**202**	**1,897,244**	**335,434**	**1,178,255**	**970**	**120**
CALHOUN	**70**	**656,383**	**136,149**	**428,184**	**393**	**25**
CALLAHAN	**106**	**968,716**	**142,142**	**326,270**	**295**	**74**
CAMERON	662	7,666,594	2,750,678	12,170,017	10,184	1,263
CAMP	59	568,834	155,730	792,022	448	140
CARSON	22	223,042	27,809	68,179	66	10
CASS	284	2,628,156	381,645	1,316,220	-1,223	267
CASTRO	6	59,848	35,191	185,285	129	24
CHAMBERS	**33**	**315,769**	**95,915**	**665,640**	**243**	**93**
CHEROKEE	**446**	**4,440,613**	**597,517**	**2,030,221**	**1,547**	**309**
CHILDRESS	**99**	**846,142**	**88,156**	**285,029**	**274**	**79**
CLAY	**91**	**830,515**	**94,248**	**187,478**	**196**	**64**
COCHRAN	**14**	**122,649**	**40,651**	**167,599**	**115**	**35**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
COKE	77	$ 753,523	$ 54,265	83,812	121	26
COLEMAN	109	1,014,602	147,272	461,148	386	113
COLLIN	453	3,950,855	711,246	1,922,560	1,634	306
COLLINGSWORTH	42	384,023	46,255	148,674	152	31
COLORADO	218	2,048,700	263,477	821,987	712	113
COMAL	**312**	**4,044,542**	**267,106**	**548,563**	**733**	**76**
COMANCHE	**187**	**1,828,586**	**260,804**	**421,247**	**530**	**55**
CONCHO	**44**	**457,963**	**55,632**	**145,752**	**109**	**25**
COOKE	**204**	**1,800,206**	**253,819**	**475,746**	**563**	**56**
CORYELL	**277**	**3,132,041**	**348,219**	**1,059,059**	**734**	**209**
COTTLE	29	259,161	41,303	122,148	114	54
CRANE	10	87,632	17,710	23,121	47	4
CROCKETT	20	195,386	27,511	86,377	96	17
CROSBY	43	369,048	85,886	379,050	218	67
CULBERSON	1	11,626	12,358	59,551	70	6
DALLAM	**10**	**94,105**	**23,578**	**95,913**	**73**	**17**
DALLAS	**4,040**	**38,704,544**	**5,976,973**	**26,986,862**	**20,590**	**3,335**
DAWSON	**48**	**414,965**	**133,040**	**407,080**	**433**	**125**
DEAF SMITH	**54**	**485,176**	**122,248**	**412,470**	**353**	**68**
DELTA	**92**	**846,560**	**116,953**	**348,707**	**326**	**81**
DENTON	797	10,599,369	672,721	2,167,160	2,431	97
DEWITT	269	2,595,971	396,358	893,484	974	97
DICKENS	19	186,775	58,238	154,262	124	23
DIMMIT	53	556,652	184,400	831,445	638	107
DONLEY	29	250,174	39,221	105,540	105	30
DUVAL	**40**	**526,994**	**282,885**	**1,337,102**	**879**	**269**
EASTLAND	**320**	**3,364,943**	**340,218**	**725,821**	**744**	**121**
ECTOR	**266**	**2,463,234**	**526,380**	**2,118,977**	**1,559**	**260**
EDWARDS	**0**	**811**	**12,975**	**75,906**	**52**	**7**
ELLIS	**403**	**3,731,144**	**522,769**	**1,383,618**	**1,522**	**166**
EL PASO	672	7,424,375	3,059,327	15,327,572	11,890	1,525
ERATH	328	3,483,499	267,695	611,092	728	96
FALLS	205	1,981,534	336,787	1,160,774	1,009	245
FANNIN	344	3,116,104	498,420	1,229,591	1,179	201
FAYETTE	209	2,091,236	297,086	627,508	785	87
FISHER	**51**	**469,023**	**70,764**	**162,464**	**184**	**25**
FLOYD	**10**	**111,883**	**75,709**	**241,588**	**203**	**49**
FOARD	**31**	**271,273**	**31,666**	**80,559**	**89**	**22**
FORT BEND	**187**	**1,800,041**	**472,538**	**2,763,077**	**2,333**	**284**
FRANKLIN	**72**	**694,317**	**80,297**	**291,707**	**221**	**57**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
FREESTONE	227	$2,183,820	$ 275,337	$ 873,170	665	173
FRIO	85	860,900	209,405	1,092,655	651	167
GAINES	20	178,585	65,610	234,635	215	12
GALVESTON	483	4,443,544	771,970	6,239,898	3,251	702
GARZA	68	580,894	85,236	280,097	175	58
GILLESPIE	**149**	**1,476,279**	**116,653**	**193,355**	**269**	**8**
GLASSCOCK	**0**	**0**	**868**	**6,802**	**6**	**1**
GOLIAD	**43**	**432,490**	**77,359**	**261,069**	**234**	**24**
GONZALES	**186**	**1,821,614**	**292,310**	**843,414**	**817**	**101**
GRAY	**127**	**1,043,771**	**193,639**	**652,310**	**441**	**111**
GRAYSON	942	9,044,204	1,030,800	2,772,395	2,539	424
GREGG	724	7,379,471	953,237	2,871,663	2,543	326
GRIMES	85	813,703	252,362	982,559	691	181
GUADALUPE	245	2,497,156	440,006	1,543,712	1,242	231
HALE	182	1,740,173	321,579	1,238,931	944	202
HALL	**42**	**334,204**	**60,901**	**123,697**	**161**	**57**
HAMILTON	**210**	**1,937,635**	**150,583**	**325,959**	**378**	**48**
HANSFORD	**20**	**172,738**	**19,363**	**45,954**	**47**	**11**
HARDEMAN	**58**	**604,574**	**91,646**	**279,544**	**253**	**66**
HARDIN	**172**	**1,923,681**	**303,028**	**1,562,197**	**826**	**265**
HARRIS	4,256	43,223,183	8,985,537	61,013,392	33,084	6,370
HARRISON	380	3,726,399	610,269	2,134,107	1,873	381
HARTLEY	19	158,021	13,178	15,810	23	4
HASKELL	90	803,700	131,428	212,680	277	31
HAYS	189	1,956,477	381,722	1,395,411	1,030	136
HEMPHILL	**13**	**106,229**	**7,681**	**19,404**	**29**	**4**
HENDERSON	**280**	**2,579,829**	**630,332**	**2,030,502**	**1,463**	**277**
HIDALGO	**746**	**8,597,994**	**4,624,974**	**17,174,584**	**14,128**	**1,578**
HILL	**346**	**3,109,080**	**495,055**	**962,714**	**1,081**	**123**
HOCKLEY	**91**	**1,165,921**	**148,447**	**681,258**	**466**	**102**
HOOD	159	1,587,551	175,549	474,767	375	27
HOPKINS	239	2,289,866	360,007	940,661	861	206
HOUSTON	217	2,060,819	494,150	1,366,022	1,139	224
HOWARD	135	1,233,169	251,828	857,344	755	67
HUDSPETH	1	11,838	14,697	61,724	62	1
HUNT	**337**	**3,272,118**	**557,752**	**1,776,907**	**1,578**	**311**
HUTCHINSON	**81**	**647,266**	**114,867**	**323,992**	**308**	**83**
IRION	**0**	**0**	**5,487**	**14,799**	**22**	**4**
JACK	**60**	**536,054**	**61,276**	**138,824**	**146**	**10**
JACKSON	**91**	**853,773**	**162,412**	**451,961**	**390**	**65**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
JASPER	220	$ 2,037,900	$ 426,430	$ 1,370,361	1,152	213
JEFF DAVIS	0	0	8,379	29,091	40	9
JEFFERSON	1,018	10,898,903	1,822,244	9,803,378	5,297	1,385
JIM HOGG	3	26,381	94,850	411,660	334	104
JIM WELLS	250	2,745,456	627,184	2,836,710	1,801	564
JOHNSON	**655**	**6,376,683**	**668,467**	**1,983,274**	**1,624**	**225**
JONES	**283**	**3,158,753**	**326,101**	**666,952**	**688**	**107**
KARNES	**154**	**1,661,552**	**325,960**	**890,802**	**810**	**150**
KAUFMAN	**405**	**3,737,291**	**484,168**	**1,188,645**	**1,174**	**150**
KENDALL	**116**	**1,000,992**	**76,860**	**113,676**	**204**	**9**
KENEDY	1	14,579	2,235	16,826	10	4
KENT	12	105,439	11,731	16,330	28	2
KERR	128	1,222,152	158,407	531,514	449	69
KIMBLE	44	418,553	47,000	174,660	137	76
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	**0**	**0**	**2,290**	**-926**	**5**	**5**
KLEBERG	**72**	**676,236**	**196,547**	**941,365**	**762**	**215**
KNOX	**77**	**685,360**	**106,333**	**147,083**	**236**	**32**
LAMAR	**449**	**4,203,621**	**765,553**	**2,848,561**	**2,040**	**441**
LAMB	**26**	**249,549**	**168,236**	**584,323**	**449**	**99**
LAMPASAS	114	1,102,257	127,865	493,361	349	81
LASALLE	7	81,288	100,366	533,285	377	81
LAVACA	234	2,281,895	422,642	776,078	932	96
LEE	99	964,226	134,599	354,313	360	36
LEON	74	706,310	201,636	739,573	541	132
LIBERTY	**249**	**2,482,587**	**553,606**	**2,318,912**	**1,348**	**341**
LIMESTONE	**234**	**2,411,637**	**308,840**	**1,091,839**	**1,772**	**150**
LIPSCOMB	**1**	**8,846**	**8,484**	**31,197**	**23**	**3**
LIVE OAK	**44**	**408,145**	**93,700**	**241,139**	**239**	**41**
LLANO	**152**	**1,344,839**	**132,233**	**280,888**	**302**	**34**
LOVING	0	0	333	45	0	0
LUBBOCK	801	8,191,539	1,398,455	7,737,152	4,328	852
LYNN	17	173,492	64,911	306,279	199	34
MADISON	77	710,372	127,151	421,058	345	101
MARION	52	501,691	153,568	545,925	508	120
MARTIN	**33**	**285,246**	**38,499**	**105,308**	**109**	**12**
MASON	**33**	**302,928**	**44,094**	**112,475**	**134**	**22**
MATAGORDA	**133**	**1,404,792**	**274,269**	**1,396,227**	**850**	**178**
MAVERICK	**70**	**716,319**	**540,875**	**1,990,524**	**1,893**	**94**
MCCULLOCH	**127**	**1,147,495**	**167,638**	**531,058**	**439**	**91**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
MCLENNAN	1,275	$ 13,367,600	$ 1,653,605	$ 5,147,100	4,740	1,257
MCMULLEN	0	209	3,032	28,855	14	1
MEDINA	213	2,529,230	381,012	1,233,781	962	140
MENARD	29	261,501	49,610	156,328	120	32
MIDLAND	264	2,513,136	376,767	1,433,054	1,135	147
MILAM	**159**	**1,468,100**	**302,994**	**1,171,810**	**947**	**223**
MILLS	**88**	**872,654**	**77,185**	**168,721**	**269**	**23**
MITCHELL	**107**	**987,295**	**140,882**	**269,299**	**345**	**36**
MONTAGUE	**248**	**2,178,728**	**247,134**	**491,071**	**588**	**73**
MONTGOMERY	**367**	**3,343,284**	**676,406**	**2,918,920**	**1,883**	**254**
MOORE	36	293,499	46,419	148,568	140	26
MORRIS	174	1,603,832	221,627	692,273	572	139
MOTLEY	0	2,088	15,401	67,300	53	19
NACOGDOCHES	362	3,703,506	686,901	2,337,338	1,643	216
NAVARRO	381	3,820,906	522,359	1,704,937	1,520	325
NEWTON	**47**	**510,618**	**180,355**	**669,068**	**493**	**139**
NOLAN	**166**	**1,732,739**	**209,111**	**576,830**	**508**	**73**
NUECES	**1,065**	**12,766,819**	**2,278,624**	**9,987,168**	**7,312**	**985**
OCHILTREE	**26**	**204,391**	**32,276**	**70,566**	**68**	**7**
OLDHAM	**0**	**213**	**1,342**	**19,131**	**3**	**0**
ORANGE	352	3,466,532	493,286	2,163,623	1,383	299
PALO PINTO	174	1,646,452	265,461	853,300	586	78
PANOLA	134	1,375,503	237,525	995,431	707	191
PARKER	216	2,060,387	262,245	646,855	678	81
PARMER	13	119,818	41,022	178,249	120	16
PECOS	**47**	**543,379**	**74,789**	**248,503**	**285**	**66**
POLK	**177**	**1,581,774**	**362,948**	**1,374,246**	**977**	**256**
POTTER	**400**	**3,584,222**	**606,879**	**2,689,016**	**1,968**	**299**
PRESIDIO	**3**	**57,142**	**76,802**	**261,344**	**363**	**72**
RAINS	**41**	**383,248**	**63,874**	**243,702**	**181**	**56**
RANDALL	145	1,200,066	120,473	162,291	256	97
REAGAN	19	151,401	15,268	52,750	47	2
REAL	0	5,194	25,230	83,558	79	8
RED RIVER	223	2,096,892	393,687	1,332,913	1,034	234
REEVES	40	374,232	119,713	412,492	480	64
REFUGIO	**40**	**317,474**	**84,493**	**200,968**	**252**	**26**
ROBERTS	**0**	**0**	**1,780**	**14,126**	**5**	**1**
ROBERTSON	**174**	**1,729,230**	**304,588**	**878,688**	**818**	**150**
ROCKWALL	**102**	**822,159**	**106,249**	**285,050**	**239**	**24**
RUNNELS	**104**	**949,001**	**138,271**	**368,185**	**400**	**53**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
RUSK	371	$ 3,560,352	$ 516,938	$ 1,224,076	1,310	283
SABINE	59	571,425	140,336	546,077	386	106
SAN AUGUSTINE	186	2,025,008	243,293	736,570	651	129
SAN JACINTO	2	24,381	159,935	681,471	435	163
SAN PATRICIO	176	1,596,026	561,936	2,415,718	1,665	442
SAN SABA	**79**	**733,090**	**108,316**	**289,747**	**296**	**51**
SCHLEICHER	**23**	**195,145**	**21,963**	**100,148**	**83**	**11**
SCURRY	**92**	**790,611**	**136,145**	**244,283**	**367**	**38**
SHACKELFORD	**36**	**288,526**	**31,749**	**67,176**	**78**	**10**
SHELBY	**205**	**2,086,824**	**501,207**	**1,587,117**	**1,267**	**232**
SHERMAN	17	134,576	11,898	9,125	22	7
SMITH	754	7,350,751	1,156,354	4,075,193	3,376	644
SOMERVELL	34	360,369	64,549	183,314	119	33
STARR	63	725,580	627,267	2,212,086	1,947	291
STEPHENS	84	746,806	105,898	322,490	244	85
STERLING	**10**	**84,675**	**7,020**	**26,891**	**24**	**1**
STONEWALL	**36**	**357,940**	**23,681**	**65,744**	**70**	**4**
SUTTON	**17**	**157,148**	**26,969**	**109,533**	**103**	**32**
SWISHER	**7**	**70,448**	**43,780**	**191,016**	**163**	**53**
TARRANT	**3,713**	**36,322,410**	**4,498,154**	**15,345,546**	**12,751**	**1,519**
TAYLOR	509	5,233,155	791,049	2,602,098	2,915	570
TERRELL	0	0	8,171	37,022	32	7
TERRY	78	692,504	145,507	596,093	388	54
THROCKMORTON	21	199,335	18,003	30,298	57	12
TITUS	298	3,199,436	457,870	986,172	895	114
TOM GREEN	**512**	**5,312,395**	**594,615**	**3,042,867**	**2,347**	**346**
TRAVIS	**1,613**	**18,154,207**	**2,073,861**	**11,566,950**	**8,447**	**1,291**
TRINITY	**74**	**645,128**	**200,868**	**493,133**	**479**	**88**
TYLER	**126**	**1,181,942**	**193,358**	**646,187**	**559**	**128**
UPSHUR	**170**	**1,639,167**	**334,281**	**1,261,288**	**890**	**240**
UPTON	13	108,829	17,506	34,829	64	11
UVALDE	135	1,546,188	275,258	846,730	798	91
VAL VERDE	92	911,462	378,955	1,180,896	1,408	101
VAN ZANDT	434	4,486,365	462,453	1,107,673	1,124	156
VICTORIA	333	3,093,981	580,868	2,067,175	1,611	165
WALKER	**159**	**1,593,693**	**404,908**	**1,428,154**	**865**	**174**
WALLER	**110**	**992,537**	**170,003**	**654,524**	**438**	**95**
WARD	**37**	**335,233**	**64,890**	**131,241**	**230**	**48**
WASHINGTON	**200**	**2,010,075**	**296,585**	**791,327**	**1,376**	**142**
WEBB	**238**	**2,709,455**	**1,523,821**	**6,612,398**	**5,434**	**847**

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR[1] Payments	Prescribed Medicines[2]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[3]	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled[4]
WHARTON	246	$ 2,311,162	$ 428,973	$ 1,635,705	1,351	256
WHEELER	77	671,668	98,466	290,907	217	41
WICHITA	795	7,674,673	1,063,812	2,816,060	2,429	621
WILBARGER	164	1,521,031	189,482	500,100	470	121
WILLACY	49	533,197	309,012	1,080,048	1,026	99
WILLIAMSON	**447**	**4,439,269**	**556,513**	**2,187,206**	**1,677**	**250**
WILSON	**92**	**866,773**	**248,192**	**887,519**	**656**	**172**
WINKLER	**49**	**483,198**	**47,188**	**115,631**	**163**	**8**
WISE	**172**	**1,501,299**	**206,819**	**645,705**	**505**	**109**
WOOD	**379**	**3,465,099**	**369,748**	**1,244,865**	**992**	**215**
YOAKUM	**28**	**247,112**	**36,160**	**142,476**	**111**	**5**
YOUNG	**217**	**2,141,898**	**212,272**	**490,007**	**538**	**74**
ZAPATA	**1**	**11,573**	**109,294**	**603,380**	**366**	**131**
ZAVALA	**2**	**23,559**	**174,250**	**631,209**	**672**	**98**
GRAND TOTALS	**60,054**	**$605,269,106**	**$105,945,517**	**$430,730,132**	**325,436**	**54,314**

[1] Average daily number of clients served. ICF-MR (Intermediate Care Facility for Mentally Retarded) is $79,158,770 of the payment total.

[2] Excludes administrative costs.

[3] Includes payments on behalf of clients by the health insuring contractor and does not necessarily equal the premium paid. Other services include medical screening, dental treatment, anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are goal-directed therapy, $237,017; medical transportation, $3,876,666; and $65,013,217 for payment of supplemental medical insurance premiums.

[4] Annual unduplicated number of clients served. Community Care includes primary home care, family care, congregate and home-delivered meals, day activity and health services, alternate living plans and case management.

Families and Children Benefits by County
Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
ANDERSON	$ 71,679	$ 908,921	1,215	150	28	34	11
ANDREWS	19,357	326,621	369	48	0	21	1
ANGELINA	147,563	1,782,332	2,576	241	85	50	22
ARANSAS	46,951	830,162	735	110	8	6	2
ARCHER	2,741	34,119	39	16	0	11	5
ARMSTRONG	**672**	**15,444**	**17**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**
ATASCOSA	**125,595**	**1,661,590**	**1,718**	**106**	**52**	**15**	**3**
AUSTIN	**40,445**	**363,725**	**449**	**91**	**1**	**24**	**6**
BAILEY	**10,157**	**174,506**	**139**	**49**	**2**	**12**	**4**
BANDERA	**10,375**	**89,280**	**139**	**9**	**1**	**8**	**1**
BASTROP	66,634	960,990	1,199	209	3	59	13
BAYLOR	4,270	110,167	85	32	0	5	1
BEE	99,051	1,411,275	1,606	113	35	38	6
BELL	230,709	3,890,626	5,278	741	288	226	61
BEXAR	3,617,191	45,222,195	54,494	4,200	1,558	1,659	232
BLANCO	**2,287**	**47,452**	**55**	**9**	**1**	**5**	**3**
BORDEN	**0**	**2,919**	**3**	**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**
BOSQUE	**11,102**	**168,395**	**206**	**51**	**1**	**28**	**3**
BOWIE	**213,395**	**2,567,051**	**3,619**	**488**	**161**	**86**	**33**
BRAZORIA	**143,802**	**2,230,449**	**2,677**	**609**	**65**	**238**	**22**
BRAZOS	122,926	1,758,239	2,415	251	56	170	14
BREWSTER	9,643	140,309	253	4	0	12	0
BRISCOE	3,633	70,119	79	0	0	0	1
BROOKS	66,171	724,744	914	46	0	6	1
BROWN	71,050	1,115,322	1,009	208	40	60	8
BURLESON	**38,527**	**366,042**	**641**	**13**	**1**	**12**	**2**
BURNET	**31,555**	**404,014**	**507**	**110**	**1**	**22**	**6**
CALDWELL	**60,931**	**877,471**	**1,026**	**126**	**1**	**26**	**8**
CALHOUN	**71,099**	**1,088,787**	**926**	**132**	**34**	**23**	**6**
CALLAHAN	**13,880**	**355,270**	**221**	**51**	**2**	**24**	**3**
CAMERON	1,154,598	13,971,009	18,972	1,002	183	151	50
CAMP	26,284	342,890	402	89	0	13	4
CARSON	1,049	28,800	44	62	1	16	4
CASS	80,021	871,318	1,405	122	11	22	8
CASTRO	27,097	357,542	531	70	1	6	2
CHAMBERS	**40,430**	**519,708**	**572**	**48**	**0**	**13**	**3**
CHEROKEE	**97,770**	**1,272,343**	**1,463**	**184**	**40**	**53**	**7**
CHILDRESS	**8,532**	**96,363**	**196**	**28**	**0**	**11**	**4**
CLAY	**5,172**	**70,410**	**70**	**6**	**1**	**16**	**4**
COCHRAN	**14,748**	**252,997**	**174**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**2**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
COKE	$ 2,676	34,633	37	17	0	3	1
COLEMAN	20,191	258,489	321	44	0	15	1
COLLIN	153,164	1,956,081	2,058	636	16	367	47
COLLINGSWORTH	6,260	65,317	116	16	0	3	0
COLORADO	47,750	482,343	716	126	0	29	3
COMAL	**21,898**	**339,940**	**508**	**99**	**0**	**51**	**15**
COMANCHE	**17,317**	**219,641**	**194**	**4**	**1**	**16**	**1**
CONCHO	**4,687**	**47,817**	**47**	**10**	**0**	**7**	**0**
COOKE	**42,357**	**513,708**	**541**	**208**	**9**	**24**	**7**
CORYELL	**45,165**	**643,193**	**884**	**321**	**32**	**73**	**9**
COTTLE	4,492	82,077	84	13	0	2	0
CRANE	2,067	28,287	69	28	1	6	0
CROCKETT	6,278	99,792	153	30	1	3	0
CROSBY	25,425	509,831	461	109	1	12	9
CULBERSON	2,344	51,970	106	26	0	1	0
DALLAM	**7,870**	**155,332**	**183**	**89**	**20**	**17**	**7**
DALLAS	**1,701,580**	**26,610,421**	**39,523**	**7,420**	**1,226**	**2,257**	**501**
DAWSON	**40,125**	**479,352**	**745**	**164**	**38**	**12**	**1**
DEAF SMITH	**60,718**	**886,636**	**1,258**	**142**	**23**	**26**	**4**
DELTA	**9,412**	**139,344**	**173**	**28**	**1**	**3**	**1**
DENTON	74,232	1,787,537	1,347	579	63	405	53
DEWITT	73,297	902,285	985	198	16	24	4
DICKENS	7,071	177,335	126	33	25	1	1
DIMMIT	61,379	821,568	1,099	74	53	6	2
DONLEY	7,984	107,389	149	25	3	6	0
DUVAL	**96,738**	**1,298,709**	**1,286**	**49**	**0**	**4**	**0**
EASTLAND	**26,883**	**364,961**	**357**	**33**	**3**	**27**	**8**
ECTOR	**193,247**	**3,517,486**	**4,128**	**643**	**94**	**119**	**27**
EDWARDS	**1,692**	**50,169**	**65**	**22**	**0**	**0**	**0**
ELLIS	**72,464**	**1,239,836**	**1,710**	**375**	**7**	**121**	**22**
EL PASO	940,466	17,601,275	22,626	2,985	1,168	518	135
ERATH	23,223	474,668	326	52	1	33	25
FALLS	33,063	468,563	855	45	92	13	5
FANNIN	34,737	589,871	571	167	2	20	7
FAYETTE	25,938	279,202	365	9	1	34	1
FISHER	**5,214**	**60,551**	**123**	**68**	**0**	**5**	**2**
FLOYD	**29,289**	**370,898**	**419**	**33**	**6**	**10**	**4**
FOARD	**2,694**	**24,274**	**34**	**6**	**12**	**3**	**2**
FORT BEND	**208,286**	**3,271,774**	**3,706**	**610**	**15**	**247**	**46**
FRANKLIN	**8,676**	**123,716**	**97**	**23**	**1**	**6**	**1**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
FREESTONE	$ 22,792	$ 231,610	384	19	2	25	4
FRIO	95,315	1,114,119	1,354	44	2	11	0
GAINES	22,052	398,513	400	45	0	10	0
GALVESTON	172,966	4,954,022	6,792	1,701	265	301	36
GARZA	14,631	270,919	244	25	0	5	0
GILLESPIE	**6,410**	**177,575**	**186**	**12**	**0**	**37**	**1**
GLASSCOCK	**438**	**6,207**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**
GOLIAD	**28,447**	**272,008**	**297**	**13**	**1**	**6**	**3**
GONZALES	**63,230**	**636,771**	**962**	**126**	**6**	**20**	**4**
GRAY	**22,932**	**382,203**	**528**	**145**	**45**	**25**	**12**
GRAYSON	112,591	1,753,399	1,869	274	56	125	16
GREGG	234,801	3,113,290	3,902	540	151	125	44
GRIMES	51,006	516,557	899	44	32	32	3
GUADALUPE	107,225	1,178,692	1,617	221	60	59	14
HALE	50,314	1,040,401	1,257	216	107	50	12
HALL	**5,066**	**48,341**	**152**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**0**
HAMILTON	**9,449**	**136,819**	**111**	**29**	**1**	**19**	**0**
HANSFORD	**2,411**	**32,120**	**43**	**7**	**0**	**6**	**4**
HARDEMAN	**9,953**	**76,677**	**180**	**36**	**24**	**8**	**2**
HARDIN	**146,697**	**1,770,036**	**1,772**	**161**	**3**	**27**	**3**
HARRIS	6,139,620	82,257,932	106,706	13,430	2,872	3,297	598
HARRISON	183,327	1,601,127	2,846	465	65	50	20
HARTLEY	67	1,798	4	10	4	4	2
HASKELL	9,771	88,188	133	13	1	6	1
HAYS	92,020	1,382,422	1,470	241	44	79	33
HEMPHILL	**417**	**23,029**	**15**	**29**	**2**	**5**	**5**
HENDERSON	**96,838**	**1,132,338**	**1,465**	**270**	**60**	**39**	**10**
HIDALGO	**2,117,484**	**24,526,095**	**30,234**	**1,172**	**351**	**487**	**43**
HILL	**75,004**	**817,501**	**1,015**	**87**	**11**	**36**	**2**
HOCKLEY	**37,579**	**863,518**	**766**	**209**	**96**	**27**	**9**
HOOD	12,696	317,420	185	29	6	14	3
HOPKINS	27,027	450,422	360	123	10	27	13
HOUSTON	104,217	867,225	1,433	70	65	15	6
HOWARD	83,617	1,241,810	1,325	141	45	25	7
HUDSPETH	3,296	49,296	108	0	0	2	0
HUNT	**90,378**	**1,313,355**	**1,766**	**266**	**39**	**79**	**13**
HUTCHINSON	**14,579**	**420,351**	**373**	**94**	**27**	**25**	**12**
IRION	**1,844**	**37,475**	**46**	**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**
JACK	**9,844**	**164,929**	**136**	**16**	**0**	**7**	**0**
JACKSON	**61,051**	**572,891**	**609**	**76**	**17**	**23**	**4**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
JASPER	$ 161,180	$ 1,210,799	1,969	205	0	14	7
JEFF DAVIS	4,809	23,079	58	44	0	0	1
JEFFERSON	887,931	13,901,952	14,037	1,409	401	250	69
JIM HOGG	17,866	316,097	322	4	0	6	0
JIM WELLS	219,260	2,877,486	2,779	64	5	34	9
JOHNSON	**114,480**	**1,686,719**	**1,659**	**391**	**27**	**58**	**26**
JONES	**38,282**	**549,477**	**519**	**51**	**33**	**21**	**5**
KARNES	**72,765**	**636,867**	**1,005**	**64**	**0**	**11**	**2**
KAUFMAN	**55,186**	**780,279**	**1,170**	**301**	**4**	**70**	**15**
KENDALL	**8,215**	**157,435**	**156**	**36**	**0**	**20**	**10**
KENEDY	687	27,798	8	0	0	0	2
KENT	310	6,378	11	16	0	1	1
KERR	40,518	831,805	805	64	45	36	12
KIMBLE	6,177	65,948	116	46	2	7	1
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	**5,246**	**84,115**	**114**	**20**	**1**	**1**	**1**
KLEBERG	**179,490**	**2,527,854**	**2,617**	**73**	**22**	**14**	**4**
KNOX	**9,838**	**118,749**	**170**	**23**	**1**	**5**	**2**
LAMAR	**78,142**	**1,369,060**	**1,668**	**288**	**61**	**45**	**13**
LAMB	**61,560**	**679,128**	**748**	**102**	**7**	**12**	**7**
LAMPASAS	27,399	422,188	432	60	29	25	4
LASALLE	39,430	358,595	482	93	1	9	0
LAVACA	35,534	350,868	412	105	1	61	2
LEE	15,237	219,928	267	42	2	29	3
LEON	18,981	289,743	384	33	0	9	2
LIBERTY	**200,002**	**2,634,845**	**2,637**	**408**	**6**	**20**	**11**
LIMESTONE	**58,018**	**648,848**	**773**	**45**	**2**	**19**	**8**
LIPSCOMB	**343**	**6,302**	**13**	**25**	**1**	**3**	**2**
LIVE OAK	**22,888**	**240,004**	**331**	**22**	**1**	**7**	**0**
LLANO	**3,781**	**65,427**	**99**	**10**	**0**	**13**	**0**
LOVING	25	1,198	1	0	0	0	0
LUBBOCK	462,575	9,852,274	8,040	1,630	444	451	83
LYNN	18,628	338,231	341	16	0	8	1
MADISON	30,845	332,183	507	20	0	8	1
MARION	36,305	383,673	690	52	1	3	2
MARTIN	**8,687**	**108,868**	**132**	**28**	**0**	**3**	**0**
MASON	**3,985**	**41,604**	**63**	**19**	**0**	**4**	**1**
MATAGORDA	**75,745**	**1,033,080**	**1,706**	**331**	**48**	**35**	**8**
MAVERICK	**182,671**	**2,289,556**	**2,999**	**73**	**42**	**14**	**4**
MCCULLOCH	**23,104**	**224,236**	**306**	**49**	**1**	**6**	**0**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
MCLENNAN	$ 287,022	$ 4,348,620	6,739	777	180	266	77
MCMULLEN	463	2,417	16	0	0	1	0
MEDINA	60,140	755,837	1,216	93	7	38	6
MENARD	4,618	61,774	77	6	1	3	1
MIDLAND	133,160	3,274,402	2,522	466	96	120	29
MILAM	**49,775**	**586,815**	**1,052**	**121**	**47**	**28**	**6**
MILLS	**6,598**	**113,144**	**105**	**87**	**0**	**7**	**6**
MITCHELL	**12,965**	**215,344**	**260**	**123**	**24**	**5**	**2**
MONTAGUE	**18,506**	**277,818**	**297**	**28**	**0**	**25**	**3**
MONTGOMERY	**233,636**	**4,537,897**	**4,022**	**597**	**67**	**125**	**23**
MOORE	11,454	225,065	236	158	29	16	5
MORRIS	48,800	512,584	573	123	7	10	6
MOTLEY	2,675	16,510	30	6	0	0	0
NACOGDOCHES	113,706	1,606,677	1,954	199	44	40	12
NAVARRO	47,401	1,036,059	1,338	321	17	56	8
NEWTON	**72,971**	**598,161**	**891**	**58**	**1**	**2**	**6**
NOLAN	**50,464**	**629,818**	**729**	**106**	**20**	**21**	**10**
NUECES	**1,133,948**	**15,385,832**	**15,010**	**960**	**595**	**277**	**82**
OCHILTREE	**4,176**	**76,243**	**92**	**134**	**32**	**10**	**1**
OLDHAM	**311**	**4,813**	**26**	**33**	**1**	**3**	**4**
ORANGE	215,572	3,035,586	3,013	360	40	74	24
PALO PINTO	63,353	1,024,092	872	196	8	17	9
PANOLA	35,082	425,900	732	99	22	10	4
PARKER	62,847	1,040,344	887	131	4	39	16
PARMER	15,129	152,624	280	73	0	10	5
PECOS	**24,589**	**408,763**	**520**	**76**	**15**	**6**	**2**
POLK	**76,249**	**913,351**	**1,267**	**168**	**19**	**14**	**10**
POTTER	**145,869**	**3,390,214**	**3,936**	**996**	**330**	**165**	**55**
PRESIDIO	**11,812**	**143,743**	**353**	**13**	**1**	**3**	**1**
RAINS	**8,323**	**111,499**	**98**	**26**	**0**	**5**	**6**
RANDALL	27,407	666,383	657	372	61	235	44
REAGAN	1,470	25,743	36	22	0	7	0
REAL	4,925	84,248	89	9	0	2	0
RED RIVER	38,636	440,910	605	99	24	8	5
REEVES	28,642	459,563	696	45	4	6	5
REFUGIO	**30,736**	**433,575**	**486**	**13**	**2**	**4**	**0**
ROBERTS	**73**	**5,778**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
ROBERTSON	**87,554**	**547,929**	**1,141**	**46**	**32**	**11**	**3**
ROCKWALL	**9,975**	**107,467**	**134**	**100**	**0**	**27**	**9**
RUNNELS	**19,394**	**219,420**	**269**	**93**	**1**	**26**	**1**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
RUSK	$ 97,068	$ 1,086,090	1,734	261	49	36	7
SABINE	26,359	237,821	368	65	0	4	1
SAN AUGUSTINE	34,060	415,644	543	81	0	2	4
SAN JACINTO	74,724	1,031,908	930	81	0	2	6
SAN PATRICIO	322,686	4,123,239	4,251	161	32	52	4
SAN SABA	**14,630**	**144,585**	**146**	**15**	**0**	**12**	**1**
SCHLEICHER	**2,654**	**63,328**	**68**	**19**	**1**	**6**	**0**
SCURRY	**27,653**	**306,700**	**494**	**113**	**37**	**20**	**9**
SHACKELFORD	**1,742**	**56,326**	**45**	**3**	**0**	**3**	**0**
SHELBY	**118,803**	**1,135,466**	**1,446**	**199**	**37**	**13**	**5**
SHERMAN	655	50,725	10	20	0	4	0
SMITH	256,451	3,554,169	4,564	651	99	172	50
SOMERVELL	4,795	113,311	76	13	0	7	3
STARR	160,373	1,867,429	2,527	94	43	21	0
STEPHENS	13,694	248,622	223	70	24	19	5
STERLING	**1,721**	**37,301**	**39**	**9**	**1**	**1**	**1**
STONEWALL	**2,154**	**27,473**	**46**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**
SUTTON	**2,812**	**25,811**	**54**	**22**	**0**	**5**	**0**
SWISHER	**17,376**	**230,647**	**411**	**90**	**27**	**8**	**1**
TARRANT	**724,287**	**14,646,003**	**17,241**	**3,606**	**683**	**1,385**	**262**
TAYLOR	138,581	2,890,045	2,521	581	120	211	62
TERRELL	982	18,802	35	0	1	0	0
TERRY	55,351	801,417	934	121	24	16	2
THROCKMORTON	1,469	39,564	27	0	1	2	0
TITUS	44,265	484,491	539	110	2	22	4
TOM GREEN	**142,745**	**2,886,080**	**2,583**	**568**	**71**	**160**	**30**
TRAVIS	**724,813**	**13,168,045**	**14,314**	**1,323**	**557**	**1,073**	**135**
TRINITY	**66,713**	**462,028**	**642**	**22**	**2**	**4**	**4**
TYLER	**39,086**	**431,708**	**598**	**45**	**0**	**5**	**6**
UPSHUR	**64,011**	**745,879**	**1,021**	**274**	**20**	**16**	**18**
UPTON	3,053	52,325	87	57	1	5	0
UVALDE	84,445	942,439	1,416	302	103	22	9
VAL VERDE	146,054	1,342,044	2,443	94	47	17	3
VAN ZANDT	40,572	469,957	530	105	6	31	15
VICTORIA	250,200	3,850,063	3,257	365	136	125	21
WALKER	**77,562**	**993,177**	**1,500**	**83**	**4**	**35**	**7**
WALLER	**64,784**	**717,456**	**1,103**	**139**	**6**	**28**	**1**
WARD	**14,807**	**184,194**	**304**	**70**	**0**	**18**	**0**
WASHINGTON	**51,658**	**452,311**	**900**	**52**	**18**	**41**	**8**
WEBB	**577,551**	**8,092,253**	**8,477**	**234**	**201**	**122**	**10**

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1988

County	Prescribed Medicines[1]	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services[2]	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children[3]	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS[4]	Regulated Child-care Facilities[5]	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
WHARTON	$ 86,780	$ 1,164,456	1,720	182	1	49	19
WHEELER	7,558	79,917	131	28	0	5	3
WICHITA	159,440	2,545,901	2,891	514	171	241	42
WILBARGER	19,586	260,850	320	89	19	30	3
WILLACY	123,691	1,206,056	1,476	62	15	30	2
WILLIAMSON	**69,675**	**1,344,509**	**1,481**	**367**	**29**	**319**	**23**
WILSON	**37,836**	**548,558**	**599**	**132**	**13**	**31**	**8**
WINKLER	**4,760**	**97,897**	**164**	**41**	**1**	**4**	**5**
WISE	**25,396**	**499,054**	**445**	**177**	**2**	**21**	**8**
WOOD	**35,696**	**409,362**	**457**	**112**	**6**	**19**	**8**
YOAKUM	9,544	213,784	185	57	4	6	3
YOUNG	29,837	384,041	419	41	4	35	3
ZAPATA	32,110	509,836	521	15	7	5	0
ZAVALA	86,080	1,008,666	1,393	70	1	7	0
GRAND TOTALS	**$32,944,787**	**$465,148,155**	**565,393**	**71,426**	**15,605**	**20,435**	**4,085**

[1] Excludes administrative costs.

[2] Other services include medical screening, dental treatment, anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist and comprehensive health centers. Non-emergency medical transportation is excluded.

[3] Annual unduplicated number of clients served.

[4] Average daily full-time equivalent clients served, including clients served with local funds.

[5] Includes facilities licensed, registered or certified by DHS as of Aug. 31, 1988. Does not include adoptive homes and some day-care facilities which are in the regulatory process but not yet licensed.

Regulation of Day-care Facilities by Region
Fiscal Year 1988

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	90	106	87	281	231	80	88	141	45	259	1,408
Provisional licenses issued	73	88	73	239	203	73	68	114	32	223	1,186
Provisional licenses denied	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	3	11
Provisional licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Applications for subsequent licenses	2	6	7	39	21	7	7	26	8	44	167
Licenses issued	68	70	68	282	172	76	55	131	39	293	1,254
Licenses denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Licenses revoked	1	2	1	0	3	0	3	1	0	8	19
Initial requests to register granted	283	156	238	1,184	617	128	368	397	68	987	4,426
Requests to register denied	2	0	0	1	11	1	1	3	1	2	22
Subsequent requests to register granted	126	75	160	509	426	48	116	197	37	354	2,048
Registrations revoked	9	3	2	31	11	1	4	5	0	1	67
State-operated facilities certified	1	0	1	7	3	1	3	0	7	8	31
Certifications revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injunctions	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	8
Complaint investigations	450	228	343	1,727	1,008	246	303	640	160	1,078	6,183
License suspended	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	2	5
Probations	0	1	0	2	3	2	8	7	0	8	31

Regulation of 24-hour Care Facilities by Region
Fiscal Year 1988

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	5	4	0	20	10	6	5	9	1	12	72
Provisional licenses issued	7	4	0	38	10	7	4	10	0	12	92
Provisional licenses denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisional licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Applications for subsequent licenses	0	4	0	6	5	1	1	1	0	1	19
Licenses issued	50	23	24	264	195	23	45	78	9	201	912
Licenses denied	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
State-operated facilities certified	5	1	6	2	4	2	1	3	3	9	36
Certifications revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agency foster homes verified	299	226	238	1,063	546	300	279	262	177	792	4,182
Injunctions	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Complaints investigated	86	56	50	200	128	53	62	88	32	126	881
License suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Licensed, Certified and Registered Child-care Facilities by Number, Capacity and Percent Change
Fiscal Year 1988

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities/Capacity Sept. 1, 1987	Aug. 31, 1988	% Change in number and Capacity
Day care			
Day-care centers	5,501/**426,495**	5,557/**435,854**	1.02/**2.19**
Kindergarten/Nursery schools	685/**44,302**	610/**38,267**	−10.95/−**13.62**
Schools/Kindergarten and above	146/**9,021**	132/**8,222**	−9.59/−**8.86**
Group day-care homes	625/**6,819**	703/**7,529**	12.48/**10.41**
Family day homes	2/**17**	0	NA
Total Licensed/Certified facilities	6,959/**486,654**	7,002/**489,872**	0.62/**0.66**
Total registered family homes	15,545/**93,270**	14,022/**84,132**	−9.80/−**9.80**
Total day-care facilities	22,504/**579,924**	21,024[1]/**574,004**	−6.58/−**1.02**
24-hour care			
Institutions providing basic child care	78/**4,849**	79/**4,885**	−1.28/**0.74**
Institutions serving mentally retarded children	9/**289**	10/**316**	11.11/**9.34**
Emergency shelters	34/**721**	40/**810**	17.65/**12.34**
Halfway houses	5/**66**	3/**52**	−40.00/−**21.21**
Residential treatment centers	63/**2,775**	60/**2,792**	−4.76/**0.61**
Therapeutic camps	9/**370**	8/**299**	−11.11/−**19.19**
Foster group homes	31/**325**	28/**288**	−9.68/−**11.38**
Foster family homes	54/**176**	46/**135**	−14.81/−**23.30**
Child-placing agencies (24-hour care and adoption)	118/	129/	9.32/**0**
Agency foster group homes	77/**759**	35/**344**	−54.55/−**54.68**
Agency homes	4,203/**11,777**	4,147/**11,620**	−1.33/**1.33**
Total 24-hour care facilities	4,681/**22,107**	4,585[1]/**21,541**	−2.05/−**2.56**
Grand Total	27,185/**602,031**	25,609/**595,545**	−5.80/−**1.08**

[1] Includes adoptive homes and some day-care facilities which are in the regulatory process but not yet licensed.

Licensing Staff by Function
Fiscal Year 1988

Positions	Sept. 1, 1987	Aug. 31, 1988
Regional day care	257	255
Regional agency and institutional	42	38
State agency certification specialists	4	4
Other state office	16	20
Total	**319**	**317**

Social Work Certification Activities
Fiscal Year 1988

New certifications granted	**1,460**
Social Work Associate	157
Social Worker	427
Certified Social Worker	550
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	326
Recertifications granted	**7,536**
Social Work Associate	1,356
Social Worker	1,733
Certified Social Worker	2,939
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	1,508
Complaints investigated	16
Applicants for certification denied	20
Certifications revoked	0
Certifications probated	0
Certifications suspended	0
Social workers currently certified	**8,996**

* **Certification of Recognition—Only Certified Social Workers are eligible to apply.**

Administrator's Licensing Activities
Fiscal Year 1988

New licenses granted	103
Biennial licenses renewed	281
Total licensed	**653**
Applications denied	3
Licenses revoked	0
Licenses probated	0
Licenses suspended	0
Complaints investigated	**2**

Texas Department of
Human Services

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